All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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SUZUKI ISSUES HIS STATEMENT ON DRAFT PLAN

Cabinet Approves Scheme for Industrial Priorities Submitted by Planning Board

EMPHASIS ON MORE POWER

Adjustments to Be Effected in Munitions, Heavy, Machinery And Other Vital Industries

Following the Cabinet meeting which decided on the draft plan for strengthening industrial priorities, the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Tuesday published the statement of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, on the draft plan.

The statement said:

"There can be no question that in the present phase of the war all measures must be concentrated on the one point of strengthening the nation's fighting power. Especially is it essential that the total fighting strength should be quickly and fully increased through a super-priorities policy for the increased production of the war materials and this can only be achieved by proper adjustments in business enterprises. The Government has endeavored to obtain a plan for such measures as quickly as possible and today the draft plan was approved by the Cabinet as submitted by the Planning Board.

Emphasis on More Power

"The first emphasis is laid in this plan for turning on an emergency basis those enterprises which had not yet been geared for increasing the fighting strength into those which will assure such strengthening of the fighting power. In the essential fields of industry comprehensive and planned readjustments must be effected.

"The second point of emphasis is to carry out adjustments, though on a different plane, in the munitions, heavy industry, machinery and other vital industries. In other words, the innate strength of the nation is to be developed to the fullest extent possible.

"There are still much labor power supply, metals, equipment and other supplies which have not yet been turned into fighting strength. These must rapidly be turned into so much power for increasing the fighting strength of the nation by higher planning.

"In this sense the various super-priorities production increase measures or the 1943 national plans which had previously been decided on for increasing such production are possible only if the adjustments just indicated are properly carried out.

"The Government is now making positive efforts to expedite and smooth those adjustments pregnant with such momentous meaning.

Won't Affect Situation

"The Government has the intention of taking all available measures not to cause impediment to the working and functioning of the wartime finance and economy as well as to cope with enterprises which will be abolished or discontinued, as a result of the readjustment, and those who will be obliged to change or dispense with their jobs. All necessary matters relating to these will obtain approval of the coming extraordinary Diet session.

"In a nutshell the readjustment that follows must be carried out as basis for prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia and has far-reaching effects directly or indirectly on the wartime national life. A great determination is required for a speedy enforcement of this readjustment. However, this readjustment is not believed to be very difficult, if it is enforced with a firm determination of the 100,000,000 people afire with the spirit of annihilating America and Britain and of carrying through the War to a successful finish, now that they are facing the stern reality of war. Any negative attitude which is liable to be witnessed in some quarters in connection with business readjustment must be completely wiped out at this juncture. All those connected with this readjustment must get at the significance of the increase and strengthening of Japan's fighting power and should concentrate their whole energy on the successful achievement of the War through perfect co-operation of the Government and people."

The Cream of Nation's Youth Is Roused to Dynamic Action

Noble Death of Attu Garrison and Heroic Example of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Electrifies Young Men, Women of Japan to Further Patriotic Feeling

The glorious death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, combined with the brave death of the garrison on Attu Island commanded by Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki to impress upon the nation's young men in universities, colleges, and middle schools, the need of being quick in perfecting the condition under which all scholars will be combatants.

Keio University has been prompt to respond to the call by establishing a Society for the Special Study of Military Affairs.

All first and second year students are eligible for membership of the society whose idea first suggested itself to a group of students who have been training in military art since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in pursuit of their conviction that every school must be a military barrack.

The members of the society, who will be limited for the time, will give the afternoon of every Saturday to the acquirement of knowledge a student-soldier is bound to possess.

The subjects they will study include the drill regulations to be observed by infantrymen, duties in the field, direction, communication, relief, shooting, bayonet exercise, and gymnastics.

The actual training of the members will be done by Colonel Kihara, military instructor attached to the university.

Young men and girls, all leading members of the Young People's Corps of Tokyo, numbering more than 5,000, will gather at the Korakuen baseball ground on the morning of June 6, the day after Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's State Funeral, in a demonstration against America and Britain.

The attendants will be inspected by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto.

There will follow a ceremony in which the Mayor will award diplomas to the members who have finished a period of training.

Their representative will make a solemn promise of devotion to the service of the State.

Following the ceremony those present will march past the Mayor. A lecture by Commander Takase of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters is expected to end the meeting at 11 a.m.

REVENGE IS VOWED BY GOTO IN SPEECH

Exhorts Rule-Aid Body to Bolster War Power; Praises Yamamoto, and Men at Attu

"We will be avenged" was the theme of the speech delivered by Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, before the directors of the secretarial bureaus of the prefectural and municipal branches of the Association, who met in conference Tuesday at the headquarters.

In this speech Mr. Goto emphasized the grim nature of the war Japan is fighting and expressed the deepest sorrow over the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and rendered the most heartfelt thanks of the nation to the souls of the heroic two thousand who met such a glorious end at Attu. He then described the efforts being made to assure phenomenal increase in the production and transit of munitions and foodstuffs on a highly-geared priority basis and to push the national movement for having every person work. He explained that the movement hitherto conducted mainly to train leaders will gradually be turned into a movement to train the people at large so that they would be strengthened in mind and body and the national organization further consolidated.

Mr. Goto's speech follows:

"I wish first of all to offer with you my most profound condolence to the heroic soul of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto whose State funeral will be observed on June 5.

Morale Is High

"When the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted us, the late Fleet-Admiral led the Combined Fleet against the United States Pacific Fleet and smashed its battle squadron and then against the British Far Eastern Fleet and wiped out its battle squadron. For over a year he directed the greatest naval operations in history, at last dying a heroic death in a southern sky. When the news of the stirring end of the late Fleet-Admiral spread over the nation all the 100,000,000 people of this country were filled with pain and vowed that the enemy shall pay dearly for it. Now under the able leadership of Admiral Mineichi Koga, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the morale of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy is at its height and the Combined Fleet is dominating the Pacific. At home, in the field and in the factory every worker is giving his best in the spirit of 'Follow Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto,' 'Inherit the Yamamoto soul' and the like.

"According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters on May 30, 2,000 and some odd officers and men of the Imperial Army defending the island Attu in the Aleutians made a heroic stand to the last man. Under the command of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, this small force held at bay well-equipped Americans ten times its size for nearly three weeks,

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CHIANG RESISTANCE RAPIDLY DECLINING

Main Supply Routes Destroyed Or Captured by Japanese—Prices Skyrocket

Chungking's resistance is slowly but surely lessening, writes the Chungking correspondent of the Daily Herald in an article revealing the hopelessness of Chiang Kai-shek's position, according to reports received here from authentic sources.

He declared that due to Chungking officials confiscating goods, famine is rampant in all the provinces still under the control of Chiang and the people are suffering the consequences of the long war with all the supply routes and the main roads either destroyed or captured. To make matters worse, there is no petroleum or coal.

In living standard, he asserted prices are surpassing all former records and high officials explained that the index number which was given for the year of 1936 as 100 is now 7,500. On top of this, financial difficulties have caused the revenue of the regime to sink to less than the minimum due to the fact the richest provinces are now occupied by the Japanese Forces.

"Although the living conditions in India are today very difficult," he stated, "they cannot be compared with those of Chungking. For in India, the shortage of food is of local nature only and is largely due to the mismanagement in distribution. However, in Chungking, the whole country is suffering from economic misery which knows no boundaries."

Axis Completes Preparations

"Japanese, German and Italian armed forces have completed their military preparations and are ready to counter anti-Axis operations," declared the Berliner Nachtausgabe, a Berlin afternoon newspaper in its Monday issue, according to a Domei report from Berlin the same day.

Playing up the recent Japanese offensive operations carried out in the middle stretches of the Yangtze River, the Berlin journal declared that even America and Britain themselves will have to admit the fact that the serious situation in Chungking has been aggravated because of the Yangtze operations by the Japanese Forces.

Turning to international war situation, the Berliner Nachtausgabe asserted, "Roosevelt and Churchill decided at the Casablanca Conference to crush Germany and Italy first and then 'dissolve' Japan.

"Having failed to defeat Germany and Italy, however, the chief executives of the United States and Britain at their recent meeting in Washington reportedly decided to amend the Europe first policy and use the same strength in Europe and East Asia.

"Will such a strategical plan be carried out satisfactorily with the military strength of America and Britain? Our enemy should know that never in the past has the co-

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FALL ELECTIONS ARE POSTPONED TO PROPEL WAR

Efforts to Elect Prefectural Assemblymen to Be Used to Increase Power

DECIDED BY CABINET

Tojo Stresses Need to Strengthen Further Nation's Mobilization Structure

Because at this time every effort must be concentrated on the one point of increasing war power, the Government decided at its regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday not to hold the elections for prefectural assemblies scheduled for this fall.

At the session held at the Prime Minister's official residence from 10 a.m. at which all of the Cabinet Ministers were present, President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki first explained in detail the basic principles for the adjustment of enterprises for increasing war power. After an exchange of opinions and decisions were reached concerning the basic principles Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo explained the measures for the solid establishment of a structure for decisive battle, and as a move for the establishment of such a structure it was decided not to hold the elections for prefectural assemblies scheduled for this fall.

In regard to the postponement of the prefectural elections Prime Minister Tojo said:

"At this time, the war situation is very serious and in the country all of the people must make use of every sort of time and labor, concentrate the total of the nation's power on the production of war materials, the increased production of foodstuffs and the strengthening of transportation. For this, the mobilization structure, so that everyone will work, must be further strengthened, and throughout every class in society, whatever surplus power must be used for the increase in fighting power.

"It follows that we must make as few as possible all official and individual activities having no direct connection with the war. Elections of prefectural assemblymen are scheduled for this fall. Because the season in which the elections are scheduled is one of great importance to the added production of foodstuffs and because it is thought that it is not suitable for the people to use time and energy for the elections, the Government has decided not to hold the elections this fall."

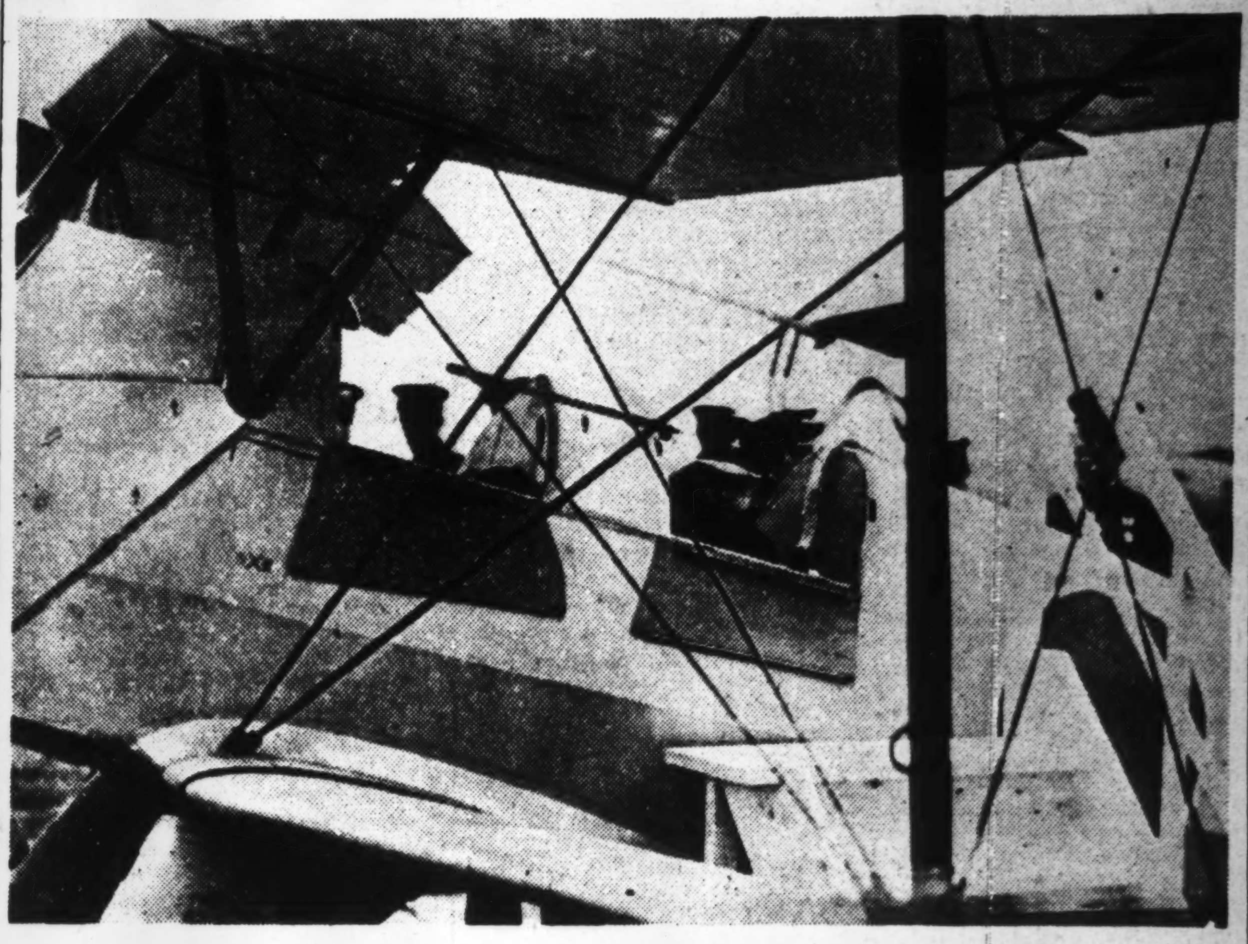
A bill to postpone the prefectural elections will be presented to the coming 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet. The postponement is based on the same reason which brought about the postponement of the election for the House of Representatives during the time of the Konoye Cabinet.

Vargas Sees Kuroda

Domei

MANILA, June 1.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Philippines, and other leading officials of the Executive Commission this morning paid a courtesy visit on Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, newly-appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, at the Japanese Military Headquarters.

Visits Naval Air Corps



His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince aboard a naval plane at Kasumigaura.

SINCERITY OF JAPAN TOWARD P.I. PRAISED

Paredes Says Nippon's Policy In Great Contrast to U.S. Mendacity for 40 Years

Domei

MANILA, May 30.—The sincerity of Japan in its basic policy toward the Philippines is in great contrast to the American mendacity which characterized 40 years of United States misrule of the island, declared Quintin Paredes, Commissioner of Public Works and Communications, in an informal interview held today in the Commissioner's roomy office in the Postoffice Building.

Mr. Paredes who was formerly First Resident Commissioner of the former Philippines Commonwealth in Washington said, "Today we are on the threshold of an independent Philippines for the first time in more than four centuries. Independence, which the United States promised us but never gave is at last within our reach, thanks to the benevolence and magnanimity of the Japanese Empire."

Japan's Sincerity Evident

The sincerity of the Japanese attitude was made evident immediately after the occupation of Manila, Mr. Paredes said, pointing out that the whole civil government was immediately entrusted to the Filipinos. He added that when the Americans invaded the islands they did not allow even one Filipino to be represented on the government.

Leaning forward in his swivel chair Mr. Paredes continued, "Frankly, we were pleasantly surprised in January, last year, when Chairman Jorges Vargas was asked to form the Philippines Executive Commission which now is preparing the Philippines for independence. We who had been defeated in battle were overwhelmed by the magnanimity of the Japanese and this gesture proved that the Japanese came not as enemies but as friends."

The American and Japanese policies toward the Philippines differed basically, Mr. Paredes reiterated,

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Yamamoto Conferred Special Decoration By Thai Government

Domei

BANGKOK, June 1.—The Thai Council of Regency posthumously conferred under date of May 28 the Special Order of the Sacred Elephant to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, in recognition of his distinguished services in the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Government announced today.

ASIATIC RAIL OFFICE OPENS IN HSINKING

Omura of S.M.R. Attends Opening Ceremony

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—The opening ceremony for the newly established office of the Asiatic Mainland Railway Transportation Council was held at the Japan-Manchoukuo Soldiers' Hall here from 11 o'clock this morning.

The above Council, it is recalled, had been inaugurated to promote the coalescing of all railway transportation power in the related areas.

Those present at the function were President Takuichi Omura of the South Manchuria Railway and other prominent persons interested in the project, including the representatives of the Kwantung Army, Kwantung Bureau and the Chosen Government-General.

After congratulatory addresses and telegrams were delivered, the assemblage attended a banquet at the Yamato Hotel at noon.

REBEL FRENCHMEN NAME COMMITTEE

9 Members to Compose Regime—7 Picked

A Nine-Men Committee, which is to form the nucleus of the rebel French Government, has been decided as the result of the parley held by rebel French leaders in Algiers on Monday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a report from Algiers.

Seven French rebels have been already selected for the new body and the remaining two will be named within a few days.

The present personnel of the Committee was revealed as follows: General Henri H. Giraud, leader of the French puppet regime in North Africa; General Charles de Gaulle, president of the rebel French Government in London; Rene Masigli, former French Ambassador to Turkey; General Georges Catroux, Governor-General of Syria; Andre Philippe, member of the Labor Committee of the rebel French Government; Alfonse Georges, former Commander of the French Army Corps; and Jean Monet, French financier.

Matsui to Tour South

General Iwane Matsui, adviser to the Greater East Asia General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, left Tokyo on Tuesday on a two month's inspection tour of the Southern Regions.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Advancement of Labor Service

ASAHI—At a time when the entire nation must concentrate on the epochal increase of production, there should be not one idle person. The every-person-a-worker principle must be strengthened to the utmost if we are to win the war. For this purpose the Government previously decided on an emergency labor policy and on its basis various measures have been enforced. The ordinance concerning national labor service is expected to be amended shortly to extend the hours of labor from 30 days to 60 and to raise the age limit from 40 to 50. What is essential in this connection is for the entire nation to respond to the call of the State with spontaneous readiness, the more so as the ordinance does not entail any penalty but depends entirely on the moral conscience of the people. For this reason it should be effectively organized and efficiently enforced.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association has decided on the plan for the reform of the National Labor Service Corps. Standing committees of the corps will be established throughout the country and labor will be made available to industries which may be in need of it. The action of the association meets the needs of the situation, while it makes it clear that the association is resolved to cooperate with the Government to the best of its ability.

As everybody knows the people burned with the spirit of patriotism after the China Affair. This spirit got embodied in the labor service corps that sprang up in all parts of

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WELFARE MINISTRY TO FORM NEW BODY

Dai Nippon Labor Service Association to Be Inaugurated At Gunjin Kaikan Today

To unite the 1,300,000 day laborers and their contractors throughout the nation in one labor organization the Welfare Ministry will today inaugurate the Dai Nippon Labor Service Association.

The inaugural general meeting will be held at 9 a.m. today at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan with Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi and more than a hundred Government and civilian representatives connected with the new organization attending.

Following the inaugural meeting at which its officers will be installed and the principles, agreements and decisions will be made known, inaugural cermonies of the Association will be held from 1:30 p.m. with about 1,500 representatives of day laborers and contractors from throughout the nation attending.

The formation by the Welfare Ministry of the labor association is based on the principles for the establishment of a new labor structure decided upon at the Cabinet meeting held on November 8, 1940 and completes the organization of the branch of labor considered most difficult to organize.

To Organize Laborers Apart

The day laborers, who number about 1,300,000 in the nation, do the work which forms the fundamental part of the various important industries and play an important role in the strengthening and increasing of production and in national daily living. However, in view of their traditionally special characteristics it was decided to organize them apart from the Dai Nippon Industrial Association.

Thus with notes from the Vice-Ministers of Welfare and Internal Affairs under date of September 30 last year the organization of local prefectural Labor Service Associations was begun. With the last, that of Okinawa Prefecture, being completed on May 28, it was decided to centralize them under a nationwide leadership control organ.

The newly formed Dai Nippon Labor Service Association will operate in close cooperation with the Dai Nippon Industrial Association and like the latter will be under the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Its central aim will be in furthering the spirit of serving the state through labor and in cooperating with national mobilization, thus to hold one wing of the national movement.

From about the middle of this month all the members of the Association will be registered, their free movements will be controlled, and they will be placed in positions best suited to them in coordination with national mobilization. The Association too will lead them in their daily living, carry out training, and care for their health and well-being.

Kiuchi Arrives in Rome

Yoshitane Kiuchi, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, arrived at his post at the Italian capital on Monday at 11:30 a.m., according to a Domei report from Rome.

CROWN PRINCE SEES TRAINING OF NAVY FLIERS

Witnesses Airmen in Action At Kasumigaura and Tsuchiura

WITH 60 SCHOOLMATES

Impressed by Piloting of Bombers, Ground Crew Work; Inspects Martial Arts

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, together with 60 of his schoolmates of the primary division of the Peers' School, on Tuesday visited the Naval Air Corps at Kasumigaura and Tsuchiura.

His Imperial Highness, who is in the fourth grade of the primary division of the Peers' School, left the Akasaka Crown Prince Palace at 8 a.m.

His Imperial Highness met his schoolmates led by President of the Peers' School, Admiral Katsunoshin Yamanashi, at Ueno Station and left at 8:20 a.m. for Tsuchiura where His Imperial Highness arrived at 9:32 a.m.

His Imperial Highness went immediately to the Kasumigaura Air Corps and saw formation flying and other types of flying over the airfield there. Following that His Imperial Highness saw ground training and piloting of bombers, gauge piloting in the lecture hall, and other ground training operations.

In the afternoon, His Imperial Highness went to the Tsuchiura Air Corps. His Imperial Highness was specially interested in witnessing the flying of junior aviators and their boat race. Later, His Imperial Highness inspected martial arts of these aviators. At 3 p.m., His Imperial Highness left Tsuchiura Station for Ueno Station, and arrived there at 4:03 p.m.

Prince Kuni Promoted

His Imperial Highness Prince Norihiko Kuni, who graduated from the Naval Academy with excellent scholarship last November and has since been engaged in military affairs as a midshipman, was promoted to sub-lieutenant on June 1, it was announced by the Navy Ministry the same day.

Visits Training Schools

The Army Ground Crew Training School at Tokorozawa-cho, Saitama Prefecture, and the Kumagaya Army Aviation School at Kumagaya-cho in the same prefecture were honored on Tuesday by the visits of Lieutenant-Colonel Arimitsu Yamagata, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagata arrived at the Training School at 9 a.m. and conveyed with due ceremony the Gracious Imperial Message to the students and teachers of the institution lined up in the school-ground.

Afterward, he inspected the activities of the students in their technical training and maneuvering.

Subsequently, he visited the Kumagaya Army Aviation School in the afternoon and after inspecting the institution, returned to the capital.

NO RESULTS GAINED AT U.S. FOOD PARLEY

45 Enemy Delegates Leave Disgustedly

The much publicized Anti-Axis Food Conference which was held at Hot Springs, Virginia, from May 18 to 31 with the presence of a galaxy of representatives from 45 different anti-Axis nations, started out with every pomp and splendor but ultimately resulted with nothing accomplished, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday.

The causes are said to be first, the insignificance of discussing the food problem at this belated stage of the war, and second, the selfishness of individual nations seeking their own interests which made it impossible to solve the question impartially and fairly.

Now that the insignificant conference has ended, the anti-Axis representatives have only to trudge back to their home Government disgustedly, taking with them only few sheets of statistics that were compiled to be used at the food parley.

New Type Sail Invented

REVAL—The successful sailing yacht designer, von Schulmann, on the basis of his experience in ice sailing, has developed a new kind of sail which will be used on a large scale on fishing boats. The sail is made with a special kind of impregnated plywood.

MAUNGDAW MARCH RELATED BY SCRIBE

Thrilling Experience of Crossing Mayu River and Mountain Range Vividly Told

In complete disdain of the enemy bluff that he would recapture Burma, the Imperial Forces after two months' encounter with the British-Indian troops successfully occupied Buthidaung and Maungdaw, the enemy's foremost bases. Now the Rising Sun flag is proudly fluttering over the Naaf River, ever threatening the enemy bases in Bengal.

A Mainichi correspondent, who accompanied the expeditionary forces crossing the Mayu River and then over the Mayu Mountains and finally into Maungdaw, has dispatched an account of his thrilling experience from the Indo-Burmese border, to the following effect:

Everything being fully prepared for the attack on Buthidaung, I got on board a ship ready to sail up the Mayu River. It was a night sometime at the end of April, and as hot as mid-summer. The Bay of Bengal dotted with numerous small islands was as calm as the surface of lakes. The surrounding mountains and islands were serenely silhouetted in the dim starlight. I felt as though I were back in Japan, sailing in the Inland Sea. Numerous yachts were seen, their sails gleaming white in the starlit night. Glancing at the Dipper ahead and leaving the Southern Cross behind, our ship sped upstream, toward the north. The area being full of creeks, we crossed from one to another. While navigating we were incessantly pestered by sporadic attacks from enemy planes and batteries. In the daytime we had to hide ourselves, and with the approach of night we resumed our sailing whether the night was pitch dark or moonlit. We were all ears and eyes, ever alert for any signs of enemy planes.

Snatch Some Sleep

Before daybreak we arrived at a plateau along the Mayu River. There we snatched a little sleep sentinelled by linden trees. The hot wind blowing from the Bay of Bengal over the Mayu Mountains kept us awake. All of a sudden we were awakened from our slumber by the explosion of a bomb which was followed by ten and twenty others in a streak. We were covered by dust wind caused by the explosions.

At last, night gave way to early dawn. With the roaring of planes skimming over the Mayu plateau, a volley of constant fire was directed toward us. Keeping our breath, we peeped through the foliage only to discover six Hurricanes sweeping with fire the exact place where we had rested till sometime ago. They were evidently discharging tracer bombs, because long tails were visible sewing through the foliage down to the ground. Dazzling actinic flames shot our eyes. The shooting did not continue longer than about 15 minutes, but they seemed endlessly long for us.

Finally, time was ripe for further march. It was exactly 9:30 p.m. on May 8. To Buthidaung we dashed. On the way, we found many enemy corpses deserted in creeks and on sandhills. The warm and sultry wind blowing over the corpses was suffocating with foul odour. Suddenly a pale yellow flare shot up ahead of us. It was apparently the signal by the enemy to inform his comrade planes of our passing. We hid deeply amid the thickest of jungle trees, but, contrary to our anticipation, nothing happened. We then resumed our march toward the destination, Buthidaung. The military highway which had not been completed was furrowed by trucks, carriers, tanks and other vehicles. Both sides of the creeks were covered by wire-nets to prevent landslides owing to the heavy rains during the rainy season, the fact eloquently testifying to the enemy's sinister intention of recapturing Burma.

Roaring of Wild Foxes

Weird, ominous roars of wild foxes swarming for the corpses echoed appallingly, shivering the still air of the midnight. Just before the break of dawn we could hear monkies chattering some distance away. White streaks of light heralded the early dawn across the summit of the Arakan mountain ranges. We were actually setting our feet on the southern plateau of Buthidaung. Our vanguard corps which had marched into that area ahead of us must have had cleared it of enemy troops, because when we reached there, not a sign of the enemy was found.

At one glance at Buthidaung, we could easily tell that the town was utilized by the enemy as an important strategic position. Some 500 houses were scattered here and there mingled with attractive red-roofed bungalows. Most of the inhabitants were Mohammedans. Their houses, low without floors, were in conspicuous contrast to the high living quarters common among the Burmese. On the outskirts of the town newly-built barracks were neatly lining. There was no sign of the villagers. They must have evacuated in fear of further dangers, and have not yet returned.

Taking the course leading westward we came upon a three-ken wide paved highway (one ken is approximately six feet). This is the very road which crosses the Mayu Mountains connecting Maungdaw, offering its service as a supply route. In the wide open area between the plateaus in the north and west, some 140 to 150 trucks, evidently deserted by the enemy together with other articles such as medical instruments, cloths, tobacco, and canned foodstuffs, were pilled in jumbles. Among the foodstuffs, we found sugar, cheese, butter, beer bottles and all such luxuries, vindicating the extravagance as well as the lack of fighting spirit of the enemy. Discovering ice cream freezers and ovens, we were almost dumbfounded at the easy-going insincere attitude of the enemy.

Enemy Planes Heard

Presently the droning of enemy planes reached us like that of the dentist's drill, coming from the western side of the Mayu Mountains. Quite unexpectedly a new vista opened before our eyes. We came upon a hill some 200 meters high. The men ahead of the others suddenly shouted, "Look, we can see the skies of India. We all rushed to the summit where the full view of Maungdaw lay peacefully below our eyes. The town was encircled by rice-fields being completely deserted, with not a single soul visible. Some 500 houses broke the monotony of widely spreading lonely woods. We then looked far beyond the town. There, we saw a white streak, the Naaf River, running from north to west. We could not keep our eyes away from the river, because there, on the other side we saw the corner of Bengal Province where we had been heading to from the very start.

Going down the hill we entered Maungdaw. We saw scars and damage caused by our bombing attacks. Large quantities of gasoline, foodstuffs, building materials and iron boards which the enemy had accumulated in anticipation of the rainy season were seen relentlessly blasted by our bombing raids. In the airfield two 1,000-meter long runways glittering in the strong sunlight looked lone and desolate. The clay shelves which the enemy had previously constructed to hide their fighters were spread in two to eight kilometer areas. The waters of the Naaf River were gently and caressingly lapping the shore. One, two and some more masts left behind by the ships evidently sunk by the Japanese attacks clearly attested to the inevitable doom which had awaited the enemy. Bengal Province was quietly lying before us just across the river. It was unbearably hot, the gigantic clouds overhead predicting the approach of the rainy season. However, rain or no rain, the high-spirited Japanese soldiers were ever ready for the proposed wholesale attack.

Rangoon Japanese Fete Anniversary Of School Founding

Domei

RANGOON, June 1.—The first anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Language School of Rangoon was duly celebrated today at the ceremony attended by representative Japanese and Burmese in the city. It is recalled that the school was first founded immediately after the Japanese occupation of Burma last year. Addresses were given by the Japanese and Burmese officials including Burmese Secretary of Education U Ba Ulin and responded by one of the students. After the ceremony, various compositions in Japanese were read and a dramatic play performed in Japanese by the students demonstrating the progress attained during the past year.

Chiang Resistance Rapidly Declining

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operative spirit among Japan, Germany and Italy been upheld higher as at the present moment.

"They should know that the Axis operations in Europe exert influence on the war situation in East Asia and the activities of the Japanese Forces in East Asia will have an important bearing on the situation in Europe.

"America and Britain have recently begun to talk loudly about victory and propagandize as if final victory had already been achieved by them. With such propaganda, the Anglo-American Powers are trying to camouflage their fretfulness and the rift existing between them.

"The declaration by British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax in his message delivered at Quebec, Canada, that optimistic observations cannot be allowed with regard to the future anti-Axis operations may be a real confession of America and Britain."

INFLATION TENDENCY IN U.S. AGGRAVATES

Huge War Costs, Goods Dearth And Weak-Kneed Price Policy Held Responsible

In spite of frantic efforts of the Washington Government to check the steady rise in prices, the inflationary tendency prevailing in the United States is becoming ever more serious, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated Monday.

The menacing economic trend is attributed to the enormous war expenditures and wide-scale shortage of goods, which constitute the two basic conditions for inflation, as well as to the inadequate price policy of the Government.

It is reported in this connection that many members of the Office of Price Administration have recently resigned en masse as the Office has hit a deadlock in the prosecution of its policies for the adjustment of prices. It is even said the Office is now facing the crisis of collapse.

Higher Prices Foreseen

Moreover, with the 'Maginot Line' for the stabilization of prices having been penetrated when the Government showed a compromising attitude toward the demand of the United Mine Workers of America for increased wages, there is every sign of prices rising with uncontrolable rapidity.

With regard to the critical monetary conditions America is now facing, a New York dispatch to the Times, London dated May 25 reported as follows:

"Events which have recently taken place are all making the stand of the Government more difficult. There are innumerable cases against the regulations regarding price control and allocation of goods. This is ascribable, not to the general public, but to the fact that the regulations are extremely unfair and the enforcement of them is almost impossible, resulting in large-scale and systematic shady transactions.

"The extreme shortage of foodstuffs which has been caused by the trend of hoarding edibles by retailers throughout the country is due to the fact that the maximum prices as fixed by the Price Control Law are irrationally low and, accordingly, retailers, if they were to manage transactions at these official prices, would not only be able to get any profit but be forced to bankruptcy.

Living Cost Disregarded

"The reason why such a situation has originated is that the authorities are trying to enforce rigid control on particular materials while no exhaustive control on the whole of living cost is conducted.

"The conciliatory attitude which the Government has shown toward the miners' union in the Eastern States has provoked a general movement asking for increased wages not only by the working class but also by wage-earners in general. That the miners' strike is going to end in favor of the working class is because the strikers' demand for increased wages is right and fair as it is based on the rise of living cost.

"John L. Lewis' application to the American Federation of Labor is nothing but a strategy aimed at expanding the demand of the miners for increased wages to the entire working class. Once the increase in the wages of coal miners is admitted, there will surely follow a demand for increased wages by other labor organizations and salaried men in general."

There are many concrete examples illustrative of the inadequacy and inconsistency of the Washington Government's price policy.

In the poultry-raising areas in Texas State, for example, the official prices of chickens are so low that many chicken-raisers have abandoned their profession to choose new ones, thus contributing to the shortage of chickens in the United States.

Meanwhile, in potato-producing sectors in Texas, farmers have refused to sell potatoes at the maximum official price of $2.50 for 100 pounds and large amounts of potatoes are now lying derayed. Potato-planters in these areas are reported to have warned the Price Stabilization Office that if the present maximum price of potato is not raised, they will suspend planting potatoes hereafter.

Fishermen in New Jersey State are releasing codfish they have caught because the expenses for freezing and storing one pound of cod amount to 5 cents while the maximum price for the same amount is 4 cents.

In the meantime, a certain petroleum company in Pennsylvania has announced its plans to reduce the allocation of oil by 15 per cent as from June 1 because its demand for increasing the price by 35 cents per barrel of oil has been rejected by the Office of Price Administration.

Leningrad Hit by Luftwaffe

Slight casualties were suffered in the bombing made by the Luftwaffe on the military installations on the outskirts of Leningrad, it was announced by the Soviet Board of Information on Sunday, according to a Moscow dispatch to Domei dated Tuesday.

Sincerity of Japan Toward P.I. Praised

(Continued from Page 1)

pointing out that whereas Japan comes to the Philippines with a true sincerity encompassed in a sublime ideal of fraternity, co-prosperity and equality among all the nations of Greater East Asia, the United States fed the Filipinos with lies and mendacity and tried to further American imperialistic designs on East Asia. He stated, "For 16 years following the American invasion of the Philippines, no one even dared talk about independence. And when at last the independence problem came up the Filipinos had to go abegging to Washington time after time. I known because I was on the first commission in 1919."

"Contrast this," the Commissioner said, "with the magnanimous policy of Japan, who through Prime Minister Tojo, promised independence to a country which hardly a year before had taken up arms against Japan. And recently the Japanese Prime Minister himself visited our shores."

Speaking of his long experience with Americans, Mr. Paredes stated, "At last we are treated as equals and brothers and not as inferiors and bondsmen. On every occasion the Americans tried to make it clear that the Filipinos were not their equals. But not so the Japanese, who has within him the spirit of universal brotherhood."

Another Difference

He continued that another difference between the American and Japanese policies toward the Philippines lies in the economic field, where the Americans did everything in their power to enslave the Filipinos economically by forcing them to grow only a few specific products necessary for American use. Japan, on the other hand, is endeavoring to aid the Philippines attain economic self-sufficiency to enable the Filipino to assume his place as a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Paredes declared.

"We realize all too well now how completely we were duped by the Americans. At the same time we are eternally grateful for the understanding, thoughtful attitude of the Japanese," the Commissioner said. He concluded the interview saying, "I am doing all in my power to hasten the building of a new Philippines and a sphere of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia. And the best way to do that is to cooperate positively and wholeheartedly with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

U.S. NAVAL CHIEFS NAMED

4 New Commanders Appointed to Atlantic, Pacific Posts

Many new appointments were made by the United States naval authorities in their desperate efforts to bolster the efficiency of the American naval forces, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Monday in relaying a report from Washington.

The appointments were reported as follows: Commodore Oscar Smith, Commander-in-Chief of the Special Mechanized Units of the United States Fleet; Commodore L. P. Johnson, Commander-in-Chief of the Reserve Land and Sea Units of the United States Atlantic Fleet. Commodore L. F. Reifsnider, Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Sea Transport Units of the United States Third Southwestern Pacific Fleet; and Commodore R. G. Conan, Commander-in-Chief of the Special Armed Units of the United States Seventh Southwestern Pacific Fleet.

CHINESE IN P.I. CONTRIBUTE

Present Obituary Gift to Spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

Domei

DAVAO, June 1.—Representing 2,000 members of the Chinese Overseas Merchant Association here, Hung Lang-tao, President of the Association, today called on the Japanese gendarmerie here and entrusted the gendarmerie authorities with an obituary gift to be offered before the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

The gendarmerie authorities immediately made arrangements to transmit the money before the spirit of the Japanese naval hero through the Japanese Naval Forces on the spot.

YAMAMOTO, KONNO NAMED

Appointed to New Posts in Navy Paymasters' School

The Navy Ministry announced at noon on Tuesday the appointment of Paymaster Vice-Admiral Ushinosuke Yamamoto as the new head of the Bureau of Accounts and Supplies and the appointment of Paymaster Rear-Admiral Itsuya Konno as the principal of the Navy Paymasters' School.

The former holders of the above posts; namely, Paymaster Vice-Admiral Daisuke Takei and Paymaster Vice-Admiral Kakutaro Kataoka respectively have been ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff.

REVENGE VOWED BY MINISTER GOTO

(Continued from Page 1)

not asking for reinforcement of a single soldier or a round of ammunition. They died on that lone island in the northern seas after dealing their last heavy blow on the enemy force. Even the most callous fiend must shed a tear over their supreme act of heroism and self-sacrifice.

Vows Vengeance

"While we 100,000,000 people behind the lines render our heartfelt thanks to the loyal souls of Colonel Yamazaki and the valiant 2,000, over their precious dead bodies we vow vengeance on the brutal Americans. We will be avenged.

"This feeling of gratitude and solemn dedication to a cause will no doubt be manifested in every daily act of service to His Majesty the Emperor and to the nation. I am convinced that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association movement will receive an infinite stimulus from the inspiring examples of the officers and men at Attu. By grace of the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor the Japanese forces by land, sea and air will without the slightest doubt continue to secure the brilliant victories they have been securing, while the soldiers of industry will work with redoubled energy to increase production for the overthrow of the enemy. But we are facing a grim phase of the war, in which decisive battle after decisive battle must be fought. The counter-offensive momentum of our enemy the United States is intensifying and it is feverishly awaiting an opportunity to conduct effective air raids on Japan. A sharp turn is also expected in the European war situation. This year must be regarded as one in which the future course of the war will be irrevocably decided.

"The Government will convoke an extraordinary session of the Diet for June 15, when emergency bills for increasing the production of foodstuffs, making adjustments in business enterprises and other urgent war purposes will be submitted. It will afford the Government an opportunity for elucidating the nature of the national policy it is pursuing both for the understanding of foreign nations and the people at home. An epochal development of the totalitarian efforts to increase the fighting strength of the nation is now expected.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association is assigned the mission to concentrate the fiery spirit of the people to serve the nation and defeat the enemy on definite channels of loyalty and Imperial rule assistance, so that the fighting strength of the nation may be increased many times over. The very destiny of the nation can be said to depend on whether we shall promote the Imperial rule assistance movement or not.

Requests Cooperation

"I must not forget to acknowledge the pains and labors you have devoted to the cause, for which I thank you from the bottom of my heart. In view of the grim nature of the war we are fighting I hope you will continue and even redouble your efforts to set examples to the rest of the people in manifesting the great spirit of supreme dedication to His Majesty the Emperor.

"The priorities now called for are for increasing the fighting strength both in munitions and foodstuffs and their transportation. In order to achieve the phenomenal advance sought in these activities, I keenly feel the need of establishing the policy of every person at work. The labor service corps movement must be expanded and strengthened. The training of the people both morally and physically is also important for tempering every fiber of their beings so that their fiery patriotism may have the resilience and strength of steel. The training we have undertaken stressed the heightening of the national spirit and efficiency in the art of national defense. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association will maintain full contact with its various subsidiary organizations and other bodies to unify the policy for guidance over this movement. We wish also to assure the fullest coordination among the various local training facilities.

"The Association has dispatched its officials to all parts of the country in order to gather information on the way in which the Imperial rule assistance movement is being conducted in the provincial areas. I am glad to be able to report that considerable results are being obtained but we have also learnt that closer contact between the headquarters and the local branches is desirable. To this end we have decided to provide chief secretaries to the municipal, town and village branches, to be chosen from among the executive officers of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the country organization.

"In view of the infinitely-increasing relations of our country with the rest of East Asia, we have dissolved the Dai Nippon East Asia League and abolished the Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs and have instituted a headquarters for East Asiatic Affairs as an extra-cameral organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in order to unify the East Asia development movement.

"The times being such, the responsibilties of the Association members have doubled and tripled. In hope that in full realization of this fact you will walk in step with the rest of the 100,000,000 people in order to give the fullest play to the glorious tradition of our country until the overbearing and brutal United States and Britain are defeated, so that the gracious concern of His Majesty the Emperor as to the welfare of the nation may be set at ease."

The meeting, which opened at 8 a.m., was held in the main hall of the Association Headquarters. Present, besides the vice-president, were the directors of the various bureaus of the Association, heads of departments and officers of the Association's subsidiary organizations from various parts of the country and from overseas areas. After Mr. Goto's speech silent prayers were offered to the souls of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and to the souls of the defenders of Attu. The session then went into business and adopted the various proposals, including the co-ordination of the national training gymnasiums, expansion and adjustment of the labor service corps and emergency increase in the production of foodstuffs.

TRADE CORPORATION SELECTS MEMBERS

Presidency Post Given to Reisuke Ishida

Appointments of president, vice-presidents, directors and auditors of the Foreign Trade Corporation recently founded as the nucleus of the country's planned foreign trade system was announced by the Government on Tuesday.

Among the directors, three will be stationed at Osaka, two at Kobe, one at Nagoya and one in Central China.

Reisuke Ishida former Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and former adviser to the Hongkong Government-General, was appointed the president. Both Chotaro Arima, director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Tatsuo Sumii, director-in-chief of the Key Material Control Corporation, will assist the president as co-vice-presidents.

The Corporation's directors number 18 in all, who have been selected from among the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Japan, Key Material Control Corporation Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Iron and Steel Control Corporation, Trade Control Association, Foreign Office, Toyo Cotton Trading Company and others. There are four auditors.

U.S. Deserters Increase

LISBON—In view of the increasing cases of desertion among sailors of various nationalities in American ports, the United States Secretary of Labor has decided upon drastic measures to stop the mysterious disappearance of an ever greater number of badly needed British and European sailors.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

the country. These corps have since made a great contribution toward the successful prosecution of the nation's basic policy. They are not without defects, as will be seen from the fact that they have been unable to make a full display of their power in certain fields. These defects will disappear if the reform plan which has been decided upon by the rule aid society is effected. Henceforth the society will be more than the moral force which it has been in the past, and will play its proper role as an organization assisting the Government in perfecting the structure which is necessary to bring the war to a successful end.

We would like to call attention to the fact that it is necessary not to fall into the evil of going to extremes. Stress on training is of course important but because the organization is vast a standardized leading is unsuited. And a difficulty in getting leaders too must be expected. For that care is desirable so that no obstructions will arise in the idea of everyone serving at his post, for example, like students not concentrating on their studies. That is the way to hold to the 'cooperation' of the Corporation Ordinance.

P.I. Clearing House Created

Domei

MANILA, May 31.—Owing to an increasing circulation of currency following the rapid economic recovery of the city, the Military Administration here has approved a plan of the local banks to establish a clearing house. The new financial organ will formally commence business tomorrow.

OVERSEAS SHRINE HOLDS SERVICES FOR PIONEERS

Spirits of 22,000 Japanese Who Died in Foreign Lands Are Deified

The spirits of 22,000 Japanese pioneers who left their native soil and acted as the vanguards for the overseas expansion of Progressive Japan were enshrined at the Overseas Shrine at Ogikubo which was recently completed as a project of the Central Federation of Overseas Japanese from 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in the presence of officials connected with the War, Navy, Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Foreign Ministries, Board of Information and other governmental organizations.

This enshrinement function will mark the first of the annual grand spring festival of the Overseas Shrine.

The Central Federation for Overseas Japanese will keep records of other Japanese nationals that have died in foreign lands and their spirits will be deified twice yearly at the annual grand festivals in spring and autumn.

Notice!

Nippon Times

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for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

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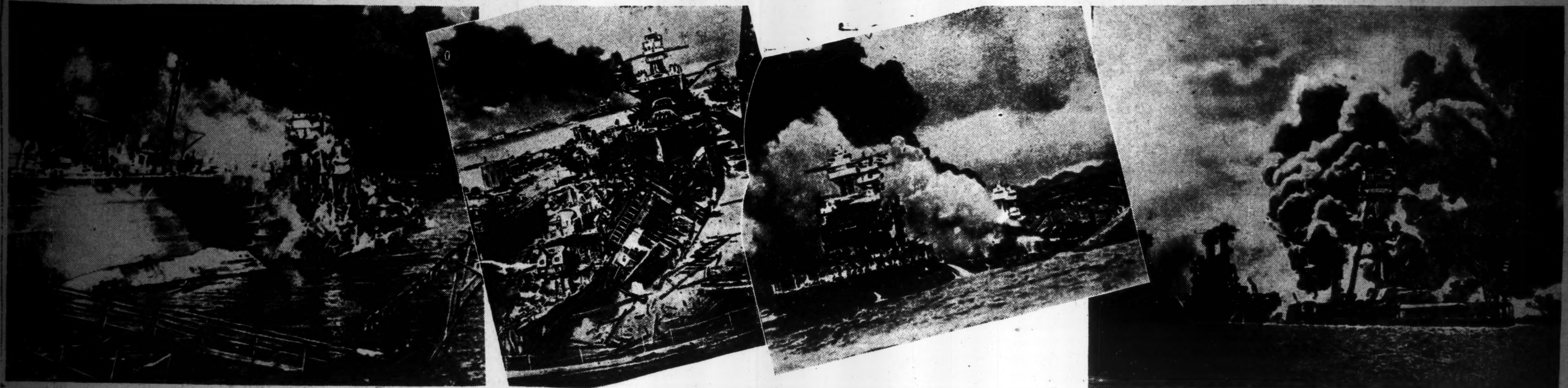
PHOTOGRAPHS TELL TRUTH OF PEARL HARBOR DEBACLE



Unable to continue concealing its repeated setbacks at the hands of the Imperial Navy Forces in the face of the Imperial Headquarters' accurate announcements, the United States Navy Department on December 7 last year was finally compelled to admit the annihilation of the much vaunted United States Pacific fleet by the Imperial Navy Forces a full year before. The above photographs were run at the time in all the American newspapers and magazines. Left to right: the destroyer Shaw listing in the drydock after a direct bomb hit; the destroyers Downes and Cassin and in the rear the battleship Pennsylvania which were blasted by the accurate bombing of our Naval planes; flames shooting up from the battleship Maryland after direct bomb hits; the battleships, right to left, West Virginia (heavily damaged), Tennessee (damaged) and the Arizona which was sunk. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

YAMAMOTO'S ASHES TAKEN TO NEW SITE

Removed to State Hall in Rite Held at Navy Club—Funeral Rules Announced

The commencement of series of rites that have to be performed before the State Funeral of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, takes place at Hibiya Park on June 5 began on Tuesday.

On that day, all members of the State Funeral Committee, whose chairman is Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Prime Minister, were astir from early morning, and removed the ashes of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to a Japanese-style room which had been turned into the State Hall in another section of the building of the Navy Club in Shiba-ku, where they had lain since they were brought to Tokyo on May 23 with the people at large allowed to pay their respects to them every day from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

The first rite over the late Fleet-Admiral's remains was held at 3 p.m. It was performed by Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Chief Ritualist for the State Funeral, assisted by the Ritualists.

The ceremony that marked the placing of the hero's remains in the State Hall was attended by the entire State Funeral Committee.

Members of the bereaved family and members of the States Funeral Committee sat before the Fleet-Admiral's remains all night. The vigil will be kept up until the day of the State Funeral.

The day of the State Funeral, according to the regulations governing State Funerals, will be a day of national mourning with the Court suspended.

Rules Set Forth

The State Funeral Committee, on consultation with the Board of Information, has advised various quarters of the rules to be followed by them in observing mourning for the late Fleet-Admiral.

There are four rules, which follow:

1. The Government offices, schools, companies, factories, and places of work are to be open as usual on the day of the State Funeral. At the Government offices, schools, and companies there are to be ceremonies of worshipping from a distance which are to start at the time when the people worship from a distance. At factories and places of work, the workers are to pray silently for the late Fleet-Admiral.

2. The people are to worship from a distance at 10:50 a.m. when Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will offer a branch of the sacred tree to the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto at the State Funeral. The time for the worship of the people will be announced over the radio.

3. Places of amusement are to close on the day of the State Funeral, with notices over them announcing that they will close in mourning over Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's death. Draped flags are to be displayed at Government offices and schools and at general households.

4. The branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Young Men's Association for Assistance of Imperial Rule are to hold ceremonies of worshipping from a distance for organizations in the provinces. There is to be no holding of ceremonies of worshipping from a distance by individuals or groups of individuals. People are to worship from a distance at the time of national worship, without leaving their places of work.

The State Funeral Committee has also published rules to be observed by the people in paying their respects to the memory the late Fleet-Admiral at Hibiya Park after the State Funeral. These rules require general people to enter the park through the Nishisaiwai Gate and do their worshipping between 12:30 and 2 p.m. General worshippings are expected to be in ceremonial or clean ordinary clothes with mourning badges.

All except the privileged will not be allowed to worship at the place of the funeral if the precautionary or air-raid alarm is in force or if it has been issued immediately before the time for the opening of the place of the funeral to the general public.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy (V)

Fleet-Admiral Hayao Shimamura

To Fleet-Admiral Hayao Shimamura belongs many great achievements which he scored as the senior staff-officer to Command-in-Chief Sukeyuki Ito at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, and subsequently as the chief of the staff to Commander-in-Chief Heihachiro Togo during the Russo-Japanese War. And his accomplishments in peace time were as much worthy of note. He was known as a very brainy man. As an authority on naval warfare and as a leader on the planning of our national defense he left some undying records on the annals of our Navy history, writes Commander Takeo Yamagata in the Tokyo Shimbun.

His article follows:

It was Admiral Shimamura who represented our Navy at the Versailles Peace Conference. Subsequently he had the chance to display his diplomatic ability when he took his training squadron to England as a goodwill envoy. Such being his many-sided abilities, I like to go a little into the human side of this great fleet-admiral.

His Inherent Personality

Here is a little episode which tells about his inherent personality. It was what Fleet-Admiral Kaoru Inouye said about him when Admiral Shigetaro Yoshimatsu called on his chief one day and their talk touched upon the subject of Ryuma Sakamoto regarding the personal appearance of this intrepid hero of the pre-Meiji days and the Saigo uprising. Inouye said as follows:

"I was one of those who rescued Sakamoto when he got in trouble the first time at Kyoto in those pre-Meiji days. We took him out of the place of his difficulty and brought him up to the Satsuma mansion under our protection. Subsequently when I was going down to Kochi, Tosa Province, I found Sakamoto on the same ship. There I had plenty of chances to know him. He was tall, inclined to be taciturn, and a likeable sort of fellow. If we try to pick out this type today, Sakamoto very much favors the present Shimamura in appearance and personality."

In 1911 the then Vice-Admiral Shimamura was ordered to Britain as the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron to participate in the coronation ceremony. His envoy squadron made up of the Kurama and Tone joined the naval review at Spithead. It was a grand sight, which I was able to observe personally, for I was then studying at Paris as a naval attache. I went on board the Flagship Kurama and paid my respect to Admiral Shimamura.

After the coronation ceremony the Shimamura squadron came to pay a visit to France on its way home. The French Government was to welcome the famous hero of the victorious Navy. Complying with his wishes by way of showing a great appreciation, the Government ordered to dredge Havre harbor, which was the nearest port to Paris, for a depth of about ten meters, so that the deep water-lined Kurama might come in and anchor without difficulty.

This done, the squadron came up in an imposing manner. But the dredging had apparently been carried out just wide enough to allow its passage, for the ships' propellers were raising very murky waters in its wake, as if the keels were still scratching the bottom. As we watched the fleet approaching toward us, the onlookers, we could not help but feel cold creeping on our back. In the meantime, when we looked up at the ship's bridge Admiral Shimamura looked perfectly calm, not saying a word. So cool and self-composed was he that we were all simply spellbound with sheer admiration at his imposing figure.

Only One Way

Such being the case, there was only way for the squadron to gain the harbor for proper anchorage, and that was at the high tide occurring at 5:30 A.M. that day when it was still dark. Right here a difficult question arose.

The question was concerned with the rule of international etiquette. It was the salute of 21 guns that had to be fired only after 8 A.M. after the ship's flag had been hoisted. It was rather a ticklish problem, for if the rule were broken on our part it would hurt France's national dignity. Yet if were to fire and if there were no return salute owing to its being so early, it would have hurt our own dignity.

However, if after the ships had once got into the harbor their guns were discharged it might shake the city buildings to the consternation of the citizens. Then the question was, as put up to the chief by a senior staff-officer, whether to fire at such early hour or forego of it entirely. To which Admiral Shimamura answered instantly: "Regardless of the hour and darkness, fire it." Though such a prompt decision and presence of mind could hardly be emulated by most others, the French apparently were prepared for it, for they duly returned the greeting. This brought the question satisfactorily settled to all parties concerned.

Another Trouble

Again we had another trouble surrounding this question of the 21-gun salute, this time at the last French harbor for the Shimamura squadron to stop on its way home. In this incident I had a personal interest; hence my recollections are all the more vivid.

As the fleet entered the port the Kurama fired the regulation salute, to which the land battery duly responded. But as I listened and counted the number of the return shots, there were but 19 heard. No sooner had our ships dropped their anchors than I was ordered to go up to the fort and find out about it. So I got in a ship's motor launch and headed for the landing wharf. Without paying any attention to the crowd of citizens standing there to welcome us, I hurried up to the fort situated on a hill, and in doing that I perceived a surprised look on the faces of the onlookers.

As I got to the fort I saw the man in charge, who was a non-commissioned officer, with his wife and daughter. They all seemed upset, and without asking the nature of my calling, they led me to the powder-magazine to show me the empty shells of the blank-shots lying around there which they had just fired. Upon counting there were 21 of them. Their explanations were that being a holiday which made all the officers and men to absent themselves from the fort, they themselves took charge of returning the salute, but that in their act of firing in their clumsy way they were so mixed up that two of the shots went out simultaneously with the others, resulting in but 19 sounds instead of 21.

Reported Investigation

Upon my return to the ship I reported to the chief the result of my investigation, and with it I thought everything was settled. But on the following day an officer from the fort came up to the ship with a written document and said that the non-commissioned officer in charge of the return salute was duly reprimanded, but the fort considered it was out of order for our officer to inspect its powder-magazine, and for that he demanded our explanation.

It was apparent that the demand was not well founded, as forgetting one's faults he wanted to find failings with another. Thereupon Admiral Shimamura told him to the effect: "Would it not be more proper for your non-commissioned officer to be praised for acting as he did to take timely measures suited to the occasion rather than to be punished? As to our officer counting the empty shells to which he was shown, it was only proper, for there was no other way to ascertain it. Was there?" Thus clearly explained, the visiting officer seemed well convinced, as he withdrew without any further protest.

That Admiral Shimamura was indifferent about money was on everybody's mouth at the Navy Ministry. When I was the secretary to the Navy Minister and Admiral Shimamura was serving as the Chief of the General Staff, there was death overtaking one of our staff, and I went to the admiral for his end of apportioned contributions to the bereaved family by way of consolation. Thereupon he drew out a few currency bills from his pay envelope in a most nonchalant manner and handed them to me. Compared with others, he was giving me much more than his due, which I pointed out to him. To which his smiling reply was: "Is it out of order to give too much?"

Indifferent About Money

Being indifferent about money matters, which was characteristic of Admiral Shimamura, he also went very plain with his personal effects. He always wore patched-up socks, while from the time of his captainship he had ten Japanese dinner sets stored away, with which he treated his subordinates from time to time. The idea was to know about them and their personal affairs while chatting pleasantly over the dinner treated at his expense.

While he was a great professional wrestling fan, he was also much interested in literature, and it was not unusual to hear him criticizing gidayu, a form of ballad-drama. It was when such criticisms were aired over drinks on board his flagship by a party composed of Admiral Shimamura, Captain of the Iwate Kawashima, and Staff Officer Takeuchi that the approach of the Russian Baltic Fleet was imminent. Only five hours passed after Shinano-Maru flashed the famous report, "The enemy is seen," which led up to the Battle of the Japan Sea, in which Admiral Shimamura's fleet scored a brilliant victory.

Concludes Truce on Sea

As the armistice was declared with the peace conference going on at Portsmouth, it was Admiral Shimamura who concluded the truce on the sea with a Russian representative off the Chosenese coast. At this conference the Russian appealed for the relief of the inhabitants on Saghalien Island, who were suffering from shortage of foods. The idea was to send up foodstuffs from Vladovostok, for which he wanted the leave of free navigation. This, Admiral Shimamura permitted on his own responsibility, and gave the Russian a written permission to that effect. When later he wired the headquarters of this move, his act was approved.

Such being his humanitarianism and magnanimity, which could not help but give deep impression even to the enemy, Admiral Shimamura's name as a man of intelligence, charity, and valor was found spreading among the defeated Russians. May his spirit rest in peace, watch the progress of our naval activities in this way, and protect our peerless Navy of which he was a great benefactor.

Submarines Play Vital Role In Greater East Asia War

Great Endurance Needed for Work Inside These Under-Water Craft; Crews Care Not for Laurels, And Are Happiest Only When in Action

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
A Member of the Navy Press Corps

Unsung, unpraised and bearing the toughest brunt of the rigors of war, submarines have played and are playing an indispensable and vital role in the War of Greater East Asia, declares Hogaraka Hirate of the Navy Press Corps in an article recounting his experiences inside a submarine for some months in the South. His article is as follows:

The noble and patient sufferings of our men in the submarines who silently carry on the fight are deeply impressed on my mind. I was assigned, for a long period of months, to a submarine unit as a member of the Navy Press Corps. Especially impressed deep in my memory are the gigantic operations unfolded amid the burning heat of the Solomons since August last year, for I also, suffered and fought with the submarine crew.

Now, as I think of the number of submarines sacrificed, the mental state, that was like the clear, glassy surface of still water, of the men who, waving their caps and wearing smiles on their lips, left the base, is vividly resurrected in my mind. Behind the great achievement of sinking or damaging 3 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, and 1 first-class cruiser, there was such a sacrifice. Thereupon recalling the Solomon operations, let us, in conjunction with the people behind the guns, offer silent prayers of thanks to the spirits of the heroes who now sleep in the depth of the South Sea.

Three enemy aircraft carriers, which had been frantically trying to strengthen the air forces since the enemy troops made a landing on Guadalcanal Island, were either sunk or damaged by the torpedo attacks of our submarines within half a month since August 31, and finally the transportation of the planes by the aircraft carriers was effectively interrupted for a time.

There is no more eerie feeling for the surface vessels than the silent patrol of the submarines in search of the enemy. Moreover, the enemy, who knew the power of our submarines that invariably attack on discovering them, had no courage and determination to dare to approach Guadalcanal Island. This situation made it all the more difficult for our heroes as they were so seldom blessed with opportunities of discovering their prey. However, the patrol formations which overawed the enemy without fighting finally drove them within reach of our wild eagles and torpedo boat flotillas, in consequence of which the amazing results in the South Pacific and in other great sea battles were made possible.

Sometimes the winds from our home front bring the voices of the people asking what the submarines are doing these days. People of Japan, do not look only at the war results! It is a premature judgment to think that the victory in the Battle of South Pacific was due solely to the wild eagles. It was made possible by our ships of every class which concealed the designs of our wild eagles and decoyed the enemy within their reach.

Express Great Joy

When the news of the wonderful results of this battle reached the submarines, the men reached the apex of exitement with cries of Banzai, but soon they subsided into a miserable silence looking at each other's faces. The long suffering they had endured was all for the excitement of this day, but now the enemy had disappeared in a second, and a forlorn feeling that could not be accounted for enveloped their souls. Some one murmured, "Are there no more rationing of the enemies?" However, not from tomorrow but from that very moment, the men scattered to the winds their sentiments and burning with hope started on their long submerged cruise in search of the enemy. They were rushing into the next death trap in order to discharge their original duties with not a blur in their minds.

There is not one of our ships yet damaged by the torpedoes of the American submarines, and here we detect the difference in ability between the commanders of our ships and those of the enemy. A certain Captain who, having gone under the keels of the enemy destroyers, connected two torpedoes at the enemy battleship that was escaping with a high speed through the dark Solomon Sea, succeeded in carrying out a record attack only a few minutes after he had submerged. It would have been easy to attack a ship that was going with an ordinary speed and without an escort, but the superior skill which made success possible in a sudden spur of the moment was the result of the continuous training that knew no rest for the past forty years, and also it was the gift from the heroic spirit and the excellent control of his men.

In view of the terrific might that is being displayed by our submarines in attacking the fleets and in destroying the transports, we can understand the designs of the Anglo-American powers who urged Japan to abolish the submarines. If our submarines are able to approach the American Continent, we can imagine the American submarines sneaking up on the coast of Japan proper, but their guns have no courage to roar. For the gallant charging spirit of our men who bombarded the three places of Santa Barbara, Vancouver, and Astoria, there is neither life nor death. Their bodies and souls have melted into the burning iron hammer which will smash down upon the Anglo-American powers.

Indignant at Inactivity

Whenever our submarine loses the opportunity of assaulting the discovered enemy vessel, the men are greatly indignant of the inactivity. No one, except the Captain of the ship who peeps through the periscope, understands the situation, yet the men are simple enough to think only of the attack. The spirit of die-hard fills the whole ship, and many times I was deeply moved by that mental attitude. The pent-up feeling of the men are immediately dispelled if they discharge even one torpedo; for, they are enduring all the hardships for this moment of happiness.

I learned, from sharing the life in the submarine with the men that the foundation of the submarine spirit was the power of endurance. It is this never-to-be beaten power of endurance that brings great results to their efforts. Once while I had not yet grasped this power of endurance, I asked a certain Captain about the submarine spirit. "To be in a mental fog" was the reply I received. I felt as if I were being made a fool of, but having gone through the sufferings of the life in the submarine, I was, for the first time in my life, enabled to understand that to be in mental fog was to have the power of endurance. An amateur in the life in the submarine, I was able to grasp the meaning of these words, but it must be difficult for the submarine men to create these words out of their life as they are too used to it.

The life in the submarine, deriving satisfaction from the plain food partaken by all on board including the Captain, presenting a picture of a family enjoying life together, and with the will to win the war surmounting all hardships, is a model for the life of the people behind the guns.

No Time for Rest

The submarine that has anchored at the base after completing its assignment, sets out again within X days. The interval between the arrival and the departure from the base is not a rest period for the men. It is a period for reequipping everything for the next action. The men, without even time to recover from the fatigue of X days of action, rush to reequipping the ship, their pleasure being only the food and baths. They are playing a stately march as the vanguard of Japan that is fighting without a day's rest, and their mental state which enables them to meet the death with smiles upon their lips is indeed the flower of warriorhood.

With the widening of the battle fronts on the sea, it is the submarines that can charge deep into the enemy defense lines. Our submarines are now the objects of wonder of all the world, and they have many times brought home great results that have gladdened the hearts of the 100 million people. The Anglo-American powers will be rats in the bag no matter how many ships they boast of, when our submarines have increased to X times the present number. When their war supplies for the front, which must be sent by way of transport ships, fall victim to our submarines, and when they have lost ships everywhere including men and provisions, it will be the moment of their downfall. We can transform ourselves into burning balls of fire and strike at the American devils to our hearts' content only when the submarines, which are imbued with the soul of each one of our people, are active.

More Reich Workers

BERLIN—An additional 1,000,000 working hands have been added to the armament industry as a result of the closing down of numerous unessential business enterprises throughout the Reich, declared Reichsminister of Economics Walther Funk in a speech here.

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NEW REICH PICTURES READY FOR SHOWING

30 Films Imported by Manchoukuo To Be Shipped Here for Fans

There are bright prospects for the release of new German films on the local screen. It is understood that the German pictures, 30 in number, which were imported by Manchoukuo and are now in possession of the Manchuria Motion Picture Association, will be brought to Japan in the near future. Two Ufa pictures among those stocked in Manchoukuo recently reached the Tokyo branch of the Association.

"Whenever We Go to The Sea," one of the latest productions by the Japan Motion Picture Company, which was turned out in commemoration of the 38th Navy Day observed on May 27, has been endorsed by the Education Ministry recently as the eighth officially approved motion picture of this year. The Education Ministry also has approved the picture entitled "Reports of The Naval Battles," this being the seventh recommendation given for the domestic productions this year.

More than 80 motion picture scenarios from Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China and Taiwan reached the Board of Information last month following the recent collection of movie scenarios to be used for the pictures, which will be shipped to the Southern Regions. It is reported that excellent works out of those collected scenarios will be selected for screening in the near future.

Leading short pictures to be released this month in the principal movie houses in the capital will be "The World Prior to The Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," "Instructions for Swimming," "The Source of Restoration," and "White Rats and Lion."

To promote cultural picture production activity, a new motion picture firm will be established with the Dentsu Company as the central figure. The establishment committee was formed recently by officials of the Dentsu, Shochiku, Toho and Nichiyei Companies in order to complete the projected company by the middle of this month.

PROFESSOR ORUI LECTURES ON RENAISSANCE WORKS

Held at Italian Cultural Institute—Masterpieces on Display for Public

Professor Noboru Orui of Tohoku Imperial University, a well-known authority on Italian history and an art member of the Imperial Academy, gave a lecture before 400 attendants on "The Spirit of the Italian Renaissance" at the Italian Cultural Institute, Kojimachi-ku, last Friday night.

The lecture was illustrated by 150 reproductions of masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture depicting the Renaissance period.

It was announced that other lectures on the same subject will be given in the near future at the Institute.

In this connection, an exhibition of Italian masterpieces will be opened to the general public every day till the end of June from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. including Sunday.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

(Continued From Page 6)

get a word out of him if you used a crow-bar.

The other great braggart, Winston Churchill, is equally silent. But through the British Foreign Office he has expressed the opinion that the refugee Polish Government must be purged of all "anti-Soviet" elements in order that a reconciliation may be effected between the Soviets and the Poles. In other words, the Poles must put up some complaisant stooges who will accept any terms offered by the Soviets.

The partition of Poland would then be a voluntary affair, and the word "aggression" would be something found only in a dictionary.

By voluntarily "surrendering" their territory to the Soviets, the Poles would be contributing their share to the united nations' war effort.

And the British seriously expect the Poles to do so. The small nations in the anti-Axis camp always foot the bill—always.

Will Be Punished

ANKARA—The British High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harold McMichael, has threatened severe penalties for workers who cease working in violation of existing regulations, states a message from Jerusalem.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

FARMERS TO OBTAIN LOANS FROM BANKS

Purpose Is to Accelerate Production of Food, Silk-Cocoon And Cotton

Shanghai Times

The establishment of a "Rural Loan Consortium" for extending loans to farmers to assist the National Government's war effort, and to increase substantially agricultural production, was reported by local banking circles.

The consortium will be headed by the Bank of Communications, while many local banking institutions have signified their willingness to cooperate and become members, it was revealed.

This move was hailed in local banking circles as being of paramount importance in giving idle capital a new direction to work for the national welfare, instead of undermining healthy business activities by indulging in hoarding and profiteering.

The new consortium will start operations soon, and the interest rate charged to farmers on their loans will be nominal. It was said that these monetary advances will enable farmers to purchase farm implements, fertilizers and seeds.

As member banks have agreed in principle to the working of the "Rural Loan Consortium" elaborate plans for the inner workings of the new body are still being discussed. It was anticipated that certain banks will specialize in certain types of farming, so that the new body can function along efficient lines.

Thus, for example, it was said that a number of these banks are at present mapping out a scheme for the granting of silk cocoon loans exclusively, while others again will specialize in the promotion of the cotton growing industry and others will invest their capital in foodstuff farming.

The classification of banks according to which these institutions will invest in certain branches of farming is at present being worked out, it was also revealed, while the amounts of loans and the collateral will be made known.

It was believed in local banking circles that the foodstuff growing farmers would absorb the majority of the capital thus made available, while cotton growing and sericulture will run a close second. A preliminary survey of conditions in this respect revealed that almost half of the loans which are at present being recalled by the major banks in Shanghai as a result of anti-profiteering measures, will thus find new employment.

The remaining half, it is believed, will find new utilization in the establishment and expansion of essential industries according to plans which are at present being worked out in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry.

The stabilization of the people's livelihood will thus have reached a new turning point, it was further pointed out, as it was expected that hoarding and profiteering will be effectively checked as soon as present plans for the capitalization of farming and industries will be put into operation.

Mrs. Wang Ching-Wei Thanks Japan for Assisting in New Order

Hongkong News

The underlying reasons for China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain on January 9; and the reasons why China should cooperate fully with Japan to crush the common enemies of Greater East Asia, were forcefully given by Madame Wang Ching-wei, wife of the President of the National Government of China, at a reception given by her at the Kin Kwok Restaurant recently.

Over 300 persons including a number of women representing all sections of the Chinese community in Hongkong were present, and other distinguished visitors included Wang Ki, Mayor of Canton, Chan Cheung-tsoi, member of the Military Affairs Council, and Cheung Yau-wan, of the Canton Construction Department.

The visitors were accompanied by H. Lee, representative of the National Government in Hongkong, and on arrival at the restaurant were met by Lo Kuk-wo and Chow Shu-son, the Chairmen of the two Chinese Councils.

After the gathering had bowed toward the Chinese National flag, the chairman, Mr. Lo, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Chinese in Hongkong.

Madame Wang, in a most eloquent speech, said that although she was only passing through Hongkong, she would like to report briefly on some of the major events during the past year. This was her second visit to Hongkong since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, and already the outlook here appeared to her to be much brighter than it was when under British rule.

"During the past year, the National Government has accomplished very much, but it is only natural that everything cannot be made public," she continued. "On January 9, the Government suddenly announced its decision to declare war on the United States and Britain. The announcement was not made on the spur of the moment, but was under consideration right from the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia."

She then referred to the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in which Dr. Sun spoke of the unequal treaties imposed on China. These unequal treaties were the cause of much pain and humiliation to China, and it must therefore be realized that the present war offered the sole opportunity for China to realize the ideal of an independent nation as conceived by China's National Father.

Reference to the return of concessions and settlements by Japan to China was also made by Madame Wang adding that a great many factories and commercial enterprises have also been returned to China by Japan.

"Since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has given China every help and assistance," she declared.

In conclusion, Madame Wang stressed the fact that as China is an East Asiatic nation, and a member of the East Asiatic family, she should be friends with other nations in East Asia.

Canton's return to normalcy was given in a report by Mayor Wang who said the people in Canton are now enjoying peace and order, while the population is gradually regaining its pre-war numbers. He also referred to the return of Shameen to the National Government.

JAPANESE INVENTS NEW ENGINE DEVICE

Burns Only Alcohol Made From Kaoliang for Use in Motor Cars, Lorries

Peking Chronicle

A special motor-car engine device burning only alcohol has recently been completed by Kotaro Morita, a Japanese resident of Tientsin, who is a graduate of the Engineering School of Kyoto Imperial University. The new device uses alcohol or Kaoliang wine as fuel and can be applied to both passenger-cars and lorries.

The efficiency of the new engine is 7.1 kilometers per one litre alcohol (8 kilometers in case of gasoline). It is learned that alcohol having a strength of more than 70 per cent is best suited for the new device, in which water contained in the alcohol is exhausted in the form of vapor and the octave gas obtained by the evaporation of alcohol is considerably higher than in case of gasoline.

As special features of the new engine, it is pointed out that firstly, the running of motor-cars with alcohol only is possible; secondly, running of motor-cars with the mixture of gasoline and vegetable oils such as cotton seed oil is possible; thirdly, 20-30 per cent fuel economy is possible when only gasoline is used. Also starting of the motor is quick due to a special electric device in the new engine called "starting plug."

The first public trial run of a motor-car fitted with the new engine took place in the square in front of the public hall here with a great success. Although operation of Diesel engines with alcohol is already seen in Japan Proper, this is the first time that alcohol was successfully used as a sole motor-car fuel. The price of the new engine including the expenses for fixing is around ¥1,400.

Air Victory Scored

BERLIN, May 30.—The fighter squadron Moelders obtained its 5,500th air victory on May 27. The greatest individual success on that day credited Lieutenant Fort with bringing down five enemy planes including four four-engined bombers. By bringing down two Soviet fighters Captain Barkorn obtained his 130th and 131st air victory.

Secret of Developing Culture Is Explained

(Continued From Page 6)

our part in Chinese culture. It is now asserted that the time has come for a fusion of the cultures of the two countries. All the same, there are scholars who point out that dissimilarity between the two cultures will make fusion all the more difficult.

Of course, this dissimilarity is worth taking notice of in considering the future of the two cultures. But I, for one, do not mind it very much.

It is all too plain that Japanese and Chinese cultures, although they are both cultures of the Orient, are dissimilar. The dissimilarity is manifest in the historical and cultural traditions of the two countries. Yet the fact remains that the two countries have had constant cultural interchange during their long history. Japan accepted Continental culture to the extent of adopting such elements of it as manners, customs and language for the formation of her own. Since the Meiji era, however, Japanese culture, a blending of indigenous and Western cultures, has had a great influence on China.

Made Interchange Possible

In a sense, it can be said that it was this dissimilarity that made possible an interchange of the two cultures. Those oblivious to this point maintain that Chinese culture came to perfection in Japan, that Confucianism as a moral precept and Buddhism as a religion were consummated in Japan. Such a view is at a par with the opinion held by cultural ignoramuses of China that Japanese culture is a specie of Chinese. It must not be forgotten that Chinese Buddhism underwent unique development and attained perfection as something different from Indian or Japanese Buddhism. The same must be said with greater emphasis of Confucianism. It would be wrong to neglect this point and assert that, because Buddhism came to Japan last, it was perfected here.

After all is said and done, the interchange of these dissimilar cultures is attributable, in the last analysis, to the fact that they stood on a common ground as human cultures, to racial kinship and geographical considerations. It is a foregone conclusion that our forefathers took to Chinese culture because it had an appeal to them as Orientals. Otherwise, they would not have received it with such avidity in the Asuka and Nara periods.

This shows that cultures, satisfactorily to be interchanged, must be dissimilar and yet have points in common. Lack of dissimilarity would detract from interchangeability. Let the respective characteristic traits of Japanese and Chinese cultures grow, while respecting the raison d'etre of each other and scrupulously avoiding mutual trespass. Only by this mutual recognition of individual traits can a cultural interflow and mutual growth be insured.

The course for the Japanese and Chinese to follow is, therefore, to devote themselves to the development of the individual characteristics of their respective cultures in a spirit of cooperation, mutual respect and give-and-take. By doing so they will be solidifying the foundation of a culture that is human and Oriental and which will appeal to each other. Rashness should be avoided in striving for a cultural fusion between Japan and China, for cultural harmony and interflow are a natural phenomenon.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 3
Swords and Arrows

Johachi peered into the room to see what his friend was up to. Shimizu had poured some of the remaining sake into a cup, and was placing it on the table before his mother's tablet. At the sight of what his friend was doing, Kimura Johachi was jerked back into his usual self.

"That's right," he muttered. "I too have my own duty to do." He was Chief Counselor Hyobu's right-hand man. Acting under orders from Hyobu, he had trailed the Ako ronin all the way from the Kyoto region to Yedo. Here, in Yedo, he had been keeping a constant vigil in Kira's mansion, and at the same time he had been responsible for the maintenance of a secret and close contact between the Kira and Uesugi families.

"Shimizu, I am going," he said.

"Wait." Ikkaku drank the sake he had offered to his mother's spirit, and handed the cup to Johachi.

"It is good-bye," he said.

"Um."

But as Johachi took the cup, there came a sudden interruption. A series of heavy thuds sounded against the closed door and window, as though some giant hailstones had suddenly fallen from the sky. The sounds continued, and the dull woodwork of the sliding doors became suddenly bespattered with shining specks which twinkled like miniature stars in the lamplight. They were the steel points of arrows which had pierced the woodwork from the outside.

Ikkaku tucked up the hem of his hakama, and tying a sash round his head, approached the door.

"Wait! It's took risky. Here, take this!" Johachi flung a woman's wadded silk garment to his friend.

Johachi was the only man who knew that this silk garment was one of Ikkaku's possessions. It had formed part of the bridal costume of Ikkaku's dead wife.

Ikkaku flung the garment over his head. The faint fragrance of his wife, who had died after childbirth in her second year of married life, seemed to wrap itself closely about his face.

"Both mother and wife are waiting for me," he breathed to himself. "Behold how Shimizu shall go to meet them." He placed his hand on the door.

Outside, somebody was directing the operations of the Ako ronin, giving his orders in a loud voice that carried well.

"Don't shoot women and children," this leader was shouting. "Let them escape." His voice was audible to both Johachi and Ikkaku.

The thudding of the arrows ceased for an instant. In that moment Ikkaku had opened the door, and had dashed outside. His feet were bare, and the intense cold of the snow seemed to pierce his whole system from his bare soles and impinge itself on his brain.

A bright, cold moon was looking down on the scene from a frozen sky. The front door of Kira's mansion was a wreck, and Ikkaku could see the dark figures that were breaking down the doors of the library.

Other figures were rushing about inside the house, their drawn swords gleaming eerily amidst the shadows.

"So they have come," he muttered. "But they will not have the head, not as long as I live."

Ikkaku darted past the shrubbery, and hastened toward Kira's bedroom.

Kira's bedroom was strongly guarded, and Ikkaku guessed that his lord was still safe; but his heart was drumming violently. He knew the calibre of the ronin, and he could not help but feel mortally anxious about Kira and his son.

Heavy lumps of snow dropped from the branches, and smacked against his shoulders.

"Wait!" exclaimed a voice, and one of the Ako ronin, his bow held at the ready, stepped out from the shadow of the trees. His suspicions had been roused, for he had seen the woman's silk garment moving with a speed unusual for a woman.

Ikkaku did not wait, and the other loosed his arrow. The point pierced the sleeve of the silk garment, but the arrow's speed was unchecked, and it flew into the air, bearing the garment with it.

"Coward!" yelled the man who had shot the arrow, and flinging down his bow, he whipped out his sword.

"Coward!" he shouted again. "If you were a woman I'd let you go, but you are one of the guards from the samurai quarters. To show your back to your opponent is the mark of a coward!"

Ikkaku turned round.

"Ho, is that one of the lean dogs from Ako?" he said.

"My name is Chikamatsu Kanroku, formerly in charge of Lord Asano's horses, at a stipend of 200 koku."

"Well have you mentioned your name. I am a born and bred retainer of Lord Kira, son of a farmer in my lord's domains, and my name is Shimizu Ikkaku."

"Ho, Shimizu? Well have we met again. You shall have the pleasure of realizing your desire of following your master in death."

"I thought I had seen you before, and now I know you. You are the tradesman who came to my house in Mikawa to sell my mother something."

"Kindly forgive my impertinence on that occasion."

"Today I shall not spare you. You will come with me on Death's journey." . . . .

Kanroku grunted a contemptuous reply, and whipped out his sword.

Ikkaku flung his cloak at his sword point, and Kanroku had to step back. Next moment Ikkaku's sword was flashing down straight for Kanroku's head.

Kanroku parried in time, and exerting all his force he tried to beat the other back. But Ikkaku's sword was always an instant ahead of his. Kanroku never had the chance to be on the offensive. Step by step he was driven back.

Suddenly, Kanroku's foot stepped on space, and he tumbled backwards into the fountain which graced the middle of Kira's garden. Crashing through the layer of ice at the top, Kanroku found himself blinking dazedly at the pale moon, his body immersed in freezing water and one leg flung high into the air.

Ikkaku did not even look at him.

There was no thought in his mind save that about his lord. He hastened over the snow again.

"Ikkaku, wait! I am Kanzaki Yogoro, one of the Ako ronin!"

Yogoro darted after Ikkaku, but almost simultaneously with his challenge Ikkaku's sword had flashed in a swift, sweeping backward stroke. There was a metallic click, and little sparks flew from the chain mail that covered Yogoro's thighs.

Yogoro fell on the ground, his left hand thrust into the snow. Ikkaku's sword had caused a shallow wound on his thigh.

Ikkaku who had not even glanced behind him, was already speeding over the snow, but Yato Emoshichi, Hayami Tozaemon, and Hazama Jujiro, who had been behind Yogoro, were close behind him, their feet kicking up little spurts of snow dust, each of them anxious to cross swords with a foe as doughty as Shimizu Ikkaku.

Chapter 4
Kichiemon, the Vavasour

Acting on a prearranged signal, Chikara's party had broken in from the rear at the same time that Kuranosuke's men were pouring in over the front wall. Yoshida Chuzaemon and Onodera Junai, the two veterans, helped Chikara in directing his men.

The first blow was struck by Mimura Jirozaemon, who was wielding his mallet against the door. Under Lord Asano, he had been a kitchen attendant, with a stipend of seven koku and rice rations for two men. To have the honor of striking the first blow against the house of Kira, therefore, was to him a blessing from the gods, and he could have died happily and contentedly at that moment.

Mimura's mallet crashed against the stout woodwork of Kira's back gate. Once, twice, thrice, four times—and the door splintered open.

"Forward!" Chikara's young voice rang out.

Yoshida Chuzaemon had a golden wand, token of his vice-leadership, but without waiting for his signal, Sugino Juheiji, Kurabashi Densuke, Akawani Genzo, Isogai Jurozaemon and Horibe Yasubei burst through the opening made by Mimura's mallet.

"Wait!" yelled Yasubei, and pressing his hefty shoulder against the woodwork, he unfastened the heavy bolt that held the doors together, and lifting it high above his head, flung it with all his might at the wall of the guard-house.

Shouts of consternation broke out from inside this guard-house, and three or four samurai rushed out, shielding their heads with some articles that they had snatched up haphazard, and ran towards the interior at a stumbling run.

Kayano Wasuke, Hazama Shinroku, Fuwa Kazuemon, Kimura Okaemon and Maebara Isuke were the archers of Chikara's party. They lined up in a neat row, and sent their arrows whizzing towards the samurai quarters. This was calculated to drive out into the open any of Kira's retainers who might have been lying in ambush in the barracks.

Suddenly, a tongue of flame shot up high from a corner of the retainers' quarters. Yoshida Chuzaemon uttered a cry of astonishment. But the fire died down quickly, and darkness again wrapped itself round the scene. But from the back doors and windows of the houses there, still darker figures darted out and scuttled into the shadows outside.

Okuda Sadaemon, Chiba Saburobei, Mase Magokyuro, Nakamura Kansuke and one or two others had drawn their long swords, and were fighting fiercely with those of the enemy who had dared oppose them. Spear points glittered and sword blades flashed amid the snow dust. The ground had become a dirty mess as blood and mud were trampled into the snow. The fight was being carried from the gate towards the interior.

"Make your way towards Kira's private rom—towards his bedroom!" The voice of Chikara rang out again over the snow.

All the comrades had memorized the plan of Kira's mansion, and this fact stood them in good stead now. The back gate was much nearer to Kira's bedroom than the front gate.

"The Ako ronin have come to avenge the death of their lord, Asano Takumi-no-Kami!"

"We have come to receive the head of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke!"

"Let anyone who dare oppose us show himself!"

Shouting their challenges, the Ako ronin burst open the door of the inner mansion. Whirling mallets smashed down the doors of the library. Windows splintered open. Some of the ronin had gone as far as the kitchen.

All their spears had been trimmed down to nine feet. Horibe Yasubei wielded his famous long sword. Sugaya Han-no-Jo was whirling round his short sword, with which he was an unrivalled expert.

The men who had broken into the inner mansion numbered about ten.

"Master Chikara! Master Chikara!" shouted Yoshida Chuzaemon. "Danger still threatens from the outside."

Chuzaemon and Onodera Junai, were near the exit, watching the outside. In their impatience and eagerness, the younger samurai had rushed into the mansion, without considering the fact that their enemies were still active outside, and young Chikara himself was in danger of forgetting the value of prudence.

Chikara flashed a grateful glance at Chuzaemon, and smiled beneath his visor. His spear was held at the ready, and his whole attitude betokened his eagerness to get to grips with some worthy foe.

As Chikara looked in the direction of Chuzaemon, he noticed a man who was kneeling before him. This kneeling man was accoutered like the rest of the ronin, but he did not look like one who had exerted himself physically.

The man had pressed his face into the snow, and was weeping. Chikara recognized him as Terazaka Kichiemon, a footsoldier in the employ of Yoshida Chuzaemon.

Chikara felt his eyelids going hot. He knew both Kichiemon's and Chuzaemon's feelings. Kichiemon had been only a vavasour under Lord Asano, and yet he had begged to be included in the vendetta, persisting in his desire despite all opposition. His direct master, Yoshida Chuzaemon, had been deeply moved by the sincerity of his vassal, and had brought him to Oishi's presence two or three times when he had been in Yamashina, and also when he had moved to Yedo.

Chikara himself had felt that he would have liked to include Kichiemon in their group, but both Kuranosuke and Chuzaemon had refused adamantly.

"With regard to the vendetta," they had said, "the fact that a body of samurai breaks into the house of Lord Kira, the Koke, constitutes a breach of law. If, in addition a mercenary soldier is included in our group, the problem is made worse. The world will laugh at the name of the Asano clan, saying that it had not enough loyal retainers to carry out the vendetta, so that it had to employ even a vavasour. No, we cannot allow it."

But Kichiemon had not given up. He had gone to each different member of the group, explaining his desire, and had gained the sympathy of all the comrades. Finally, Kuranosuke and Chuzaemon had been obliged to concede to Kichiemon's request.

Kichiemon, however, was not blind to the thoughts behind Kuranosuke's or Chuzaemon's spoken consent.

Thus it was that Kichiemon had determined to swallow his tears, and efface himself from the company of the forty seven men when he had stepped on the soil of Kira's household together with them, and after he had watched the manner in which they conducted themselves. It was his intention to visit the relatives of the forty seven ronin after their death to report faithfully on their actions immediately prior to the consummation of their vengeance. This self-imposed duty was the only factor which prevented him from killing himself.

Concert Calendar

The Third subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, both graduates of Max Terpis Dance School Berlin, Thursday, June 3, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The first of a series of violin recitals by Hiroshi Hatoyama, Friday, June 4, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Beethoven's Sonata in G major; Mozart's Violin Concerto in D major; Vitali's Ciaccona; Albeniz's Malaquena; Rimsky-Korsakow's "Hymn to the Sun" and Wieniawski's Polonaise Brillante. The piano accompaniment by Toroku Takagi.

The first concert by the Shiko-kai Society, Friday, June 4 at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. Chorus directed by T. Hoda; S. Tateno; N. Fukui and N. Yamamoto. The program: Chorus by Shiko-kai Chorus members; Soprano solo by Miss Fukiko Tsuchiya; tenor solo by Yoshio Kurata; Soprano solo by Miss Yasuko Suzuki; Mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Umeka Kuwabara and a female chorus of Shiko-kai Female chorus members.

A dance recital by pupils of Miss Nadejda Pavlova in memory of the late Madame Eleana Pavlova, which was scheduled to be held Saturday, May 5, has been postponed to Wednesday, June 16, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

The eighth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, June 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Beethoven's Sonata A flat major Op. 110; Sonata C major, Op. 2 No. 3; Ravel's Sonatine; Paulenc's Trois Mouvements perpetuels; Debussy's Images I.—Reflets dans l'eau, Hommage a Rameau, Mouvement; Chopin's Pionaise-Fantaisie; 3 "Nouvelles" Etudes; Barcarola and Polonaise A flat major.

A concert by the Tokyo Chorus Group (formerly Euphonic Chorus), under the baton of Toraji Ohnaka, Monday, June 7, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The soloists: Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Noriaki Fujii, bass. Flute by Kinya Okudaira and piano by Jiro Imai. The program includes Gounod's "Missa Solemnis", four numbers by Saint-Saens (first performance in Japan).

An "Opera and Lieder Evening" by pupils of Madame Netke-Loeve, Tuesday, June 8 at 6 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The piano accompaniment by Miss Sumiko Inouye, Miss Yoko Matsukuma and Miss Valentine Abaza. The program: Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," first act, second scene, by Miss Haruko Mori, soprano; Kakunen Hayashi, baritone, Shinichi Katsura, tenor; Hochin Sai, baritone, Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone; Leoncavallo's Prologue from "I Pagliacci" by Kakunen Hayashi, baritone; Bizet's duet from "Carmen" by Miss Sakae Kitasawa, soprano and Soshun Ri, tenor; Wagner's "Tannhauser," by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano and Hochin Sai, baritone. Lieder numbers rendered by Yukio Miyahashi, tenor; Miss Kyoko Sakura, soprano, Hideo Ohno, tenor, Miss Aiko Akagi, alto and Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano.

An "Evening devoted to German Lieder Music" by Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano, and Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano, Tuesday, June 8, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Mozart's Konzert Arie; Schubert's Aus "Dichterliebe": Im Wunderschoenen Monat Mai, Die alten boesen Lieder, Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, Ich grolle nicht; Brahms' Lieberstreau; Vergebliches Staendchen; Schubert's Der Wanderer; Am Meer; Du bist die Ruh; Beethoven's Adelaide and Strauss' Staendchen.

A popular orchestra suites' evening, featuring the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Wednesday, June 9, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Madame Nobuko Hara, soprano. The program includes Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" Overture; Strauss' Waltz "Voice of Spring"; Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; Soprano solo by Madame Nobuko Hara with orchestra, aria from "La Bohem" by Puccini and aria from "La Traviata" by Verdi; Bizet's "Carmen" Suite.

A vocal recital by Miss Umeko Shindo mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Miss Ruriko Tominaga, Thursday, June 10, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Schumanns "Dichterliebe" (16 lieder); Gluck's two arias from "Orpheus"; Bruch's aria from "Odysseus"; Brahms's Auf dem Kirchhofe; Der Gang zum Liebchen; Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer; Das Maedchen spricht and Von ewiger Liebe.

The fourth Masterpiece Appreciation Concert by the Tokyo String Quartet with Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, Friday, June 11, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Quartet in E minor Op. 59-2, "Rasoumovsky," Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 64-5, "The Lark"; Schubert's Piano Quintet in A major, Op. 114, "Trout."

A piano recital by Alexis Abaza, Friday, June 11, at 7 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program: Bach-Busoni's Orgel Toccata d-moll; Brahms' Variationen uber ein Thema von Paganini; Glasunoff's Sonata b-moll; Chopins Fantasie Op. 49; Nocturne G-dur; 2 Walzer Op. 64 and Op. 34; 2 Mazurkas Op. 59 and Op. 24 and Polonaise Op. 53.

A grand concert of Nippon and Thai Music, commemorating the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Amity Treaty, Saturday, June 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The soloists: Madame Tamaki Miura, lyrico-dramatic soprano and Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone. The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim. The concert sponsored by the Dai-Toa Seikatsu Kyokai, and under the joint patronage of the Royal Thai Embassy, The Nippon-Thailand Society and the Nippon-Thailand Bunka Kaikan.

The fourth periodical concert by the Nippon Shitsugaku Kyokai (Japan Chamber Music Association), Tuesday, June 15, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Brahms' Clarinet Trio by Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, Toroku Takagi, piano and Takashi Kurata, 'cello; Bach's 'Cello Suite, No. 3 in C major by Takashi Kurata (no accompaniment) and Tschaikowsky's Piano Trio in A minor Op. 50 by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano, Moritsuna Takayanagi, violin and Takashi Kurata, 'cello.

The second xylophone recital by Yoichi Hiraoka, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito, and piano accompaniment by Saburo Takemura, Wednesday, June 16, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Haendel's Largo e dorce; Gluck's from "Orpheus"; Haydn's Menuet; Mozart's Theme and Six Variations; Bach's Suite No. 2 in B minor; Strauss' "Voice of Spring"; Yuji Ito's "Sakura" and Kosack Yamada's "Kappore"; Saint-Saens' "Cygne" and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

A piano concertos' evening by pupils of Professor Leo Sirota, with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Sirota, Wednesday, June 16, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Haydn's Concerto in D major: The first movement by Teruyuki Tada; the second and third movements by Ushio Katayama; Mozart's Concerto in D minor: The first movement by Michiyo Kaneko; Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante by Cho Sho Sho; Beethoven's Concerto in C minor by Nobuko Nagaoka and Liszt's Concerto in A major by Takahiro Sonoda.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

With negotiations for appearance at the Teikoku Gekijo in July having satisfactorily progressed, Joji Oka, popular stage-screen player, has started to organize a new dramatic troupe. As his co-player, Fukuko Sayo, former star dancer of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, is most likely to be selected.

The Gekidan Todo, which is scheduled to make a trip to Chosen and Manchoukuo in the coming mid-summer season, is planning to launch a circuit performance at the various national schools in Tokyo, commencing this autumn, under the support of the Education Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality and other educational organizations.

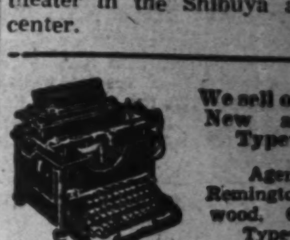
All theaters, motion picture houses and vaudeville performances in the capital will be closed on June 5, the day of the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. For a week from the State funeral day, amusement quarters will voluntarily present a special performance in order to raise warship construction fund to be donated to the Imperial Navy.

The Inouye modern school dramatic troupe, which had long been collaborating with the Geijutsuza Company headed by Yaeko Mizutani, will hereafter make an independent performance, it has been decided following the recent adjustment and reorganization of various modern school stage groups by the Shochiku Theatrical Company. The Inouye troupe will give eight performances a year. As newcomers, Makoto Kobori, Kobai Ichikawa, Kogiku Hanayagi and several other players of the so-called Shimpa school will join the Inouye company.

A party of 60 star dancers of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, who arrived in Hsinking early this week, will play at several leading cities in Manchoukuo until the end of this month. The party is headed by Yoko Shiomi, and Isako Hanazato.

The Kurakuza, a group of actors and actresses organized by Musei Tokugawa and Sadao Maruyama, opened the Hogakuza yesterday with a program of three plays, of which the feature offering is "I Am A Cat," a new dramatization by Musei Tokugawa from the original story of the same title by the late Soseki Natsume, famous writer.

Chiyoko Kobayashi, who made her name through many years' of stage experience with the Shochiku revue troupe, has organized her own troupe called the Kagekiza, and is now playing at the Jurakuza, a theater in the Shibuya amusement center.



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Prof. KLAUS PRINGSHEIM

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Mme. TAMAKI MIURA (Lyric Soprano)
Seiichi Hayakawa (Barytone)

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I. "Japanese Suite" (Orchestra) .... Komei Abe
Japanese Songs (Barytone)
"Aonero ni" .... Imai
"Yashi-no-Mi" .... Toraji Onaka
Taiwanese Dance (Orchestra) .... Bunya Koh
Japanese Songs (Soprano)
"Yoimachi-Gusa" .... Tadasuke Ono
"Aoi Susuki" .... Shimpei Nakayama

II. "Just a Dream" (Orchestra) .. W. Wichit Wathakan, Foreign Minister of Thailand
Suite from the Opera "Princess Saen Wee"
Thai Songs (Barytone)
"Japan is Calling You" .. W. Wichit Wathakan
"Blood of Supahrn" ..... " " "
"Intermezzo" (Orchestra) .. Prasidh Silapabanleng
Thai Songs (Soprano)
"The Moon" .... W. Wichit Wathakan
"Destiny" .... " " "
"Golden Peninsula" ...... " " "

III. Two Ancient Japanese Dances (Orchestra)
"Tomoyakko"
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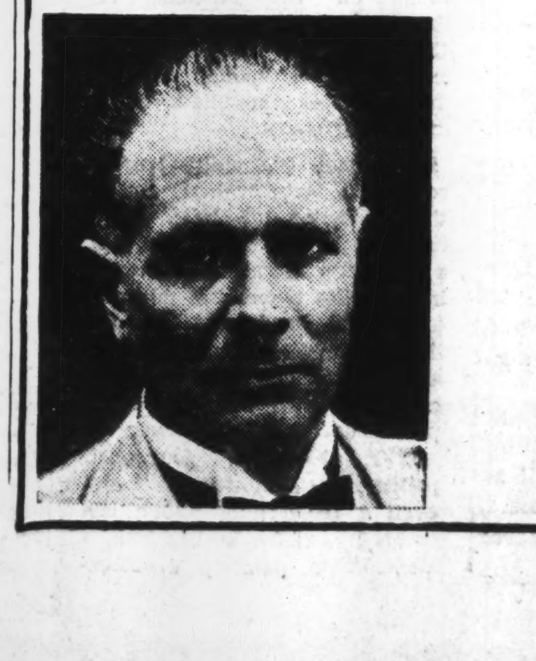

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1943

Another Victim of Ambiguity

The name of Admiral William Standley is reportedly about to be added to the long list of victims of the beguiling tricks of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Except for the name of the victim, there is nothing new, in the report that another prominent official of the United States Government has been placed in an awkward position because of Roosevelt's duplicity in assigning important duties. The only significance of the Standley incident is that Roosevelt stubbornly persists in playing insulting tricks on his trusting aides behind the disgusting smoke-screen of ambiguity.

Admiral Standley's letter to Roosevelt is a document which should be remembered by every American who still retains any critical faculty for judging Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is not a mere complaint bearing a hint of the admiral's resignation from the ambassadorship in Moscow. It is an accusation couched in terse phrases as become the writer's long career as a high naval officer, including the topmost position as Chief of Naval Operations.

"The American officials sent to Moscow", the admiral is reported to have written to Roosevelt, "are dispatching their own reports to various quarters without first passing them through the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. It is especially unbearable for me to see Davies sent here with a letter from the President. The responsible mission of the United States Ambassador has thus been rendered meaningless." The caustic nature of the communication is tantamount to calling Roosevelt a "doublecrosser".

The smouldering indignation of the American people toward Roosevelt duplicity is by no means confined to the case of Admiral Standley. The voices of wrath are heard the most distinctly this time in the current editorials of leading American newspapers in their comments on the newly established Office of War Mobilization. Many of them are just as scathing as the Standley letter and together reveal the internal wobbliness of the Roosevelt regime both at home and abroad.

The creation of the Office of War Mobilization was described by the New York Herald Tribune, according to neutral dispatches, as following "the pattern of the Administration with which the country has become excessively familiar over ten years since Roosevelt and his New Deal began multiplying units of the federal bureaucracy and every now and then super-imposing on the chaos still another unit to bark at others.". The New York Times was reported to have also commented:

"The country has been through too many reorganizations. The latest reorganization will not be complete unless apparent compactness and unity are carried logically down the line. Another question which must be asked is whether the new organization will continue to leave ambiguities in the powers of top officials."

The New York World-Telegram, too, contributed its share of doubt by asking "whether the Office of War Mobilization is a genuine solution to wartime problems or merely another penthouse on a jerry-built governmental structure."

Thus, it is easy to surmise that the name of Admiral William Standley will not long remain at the tail end in the list of the victims of Roosevelt's duplicity.

All these angry expressions, however, are most likely to go unheeded by Franklin Roosevelt. Ambiguity has always been Roosevelt's political smoke-screen behind which he pulled the strings to control his lieutenants. Those who were willing to submit to his wiles became his henchmen, notable among whom one can count Cordell Hull, Harry Hopkins, and Henry Wallace. Those who valued their self-respect more than political crumbs were disgraced and forced to resign. Among the notable cases of the latter, one finds such men as Oliver Mitchell, Wentforth Sprague, General Hugh S. Johnson, Raymond Moley, and Joseph Kennedy.

In making playthings of his friends' personal integrity, Roosevelt's invariable method has been to embarrass them by "super-imposing on the chaos still another to bark at the others." In this method, strange as it may seem, Roosevelt's personal animosity plays a much lesser part than his ingenious calculations designed to insure his own exclusive popularity. Once, and probably only once, was Roosevelt caught confessing his guilt to this egocentricity. But that one confession is enough to show where he stands in the matter of his duplicity in abusing the services of men.

It was Raymond Moley, the chief of Roosevelt's original brain trust, to whom the confession was made. The confession, as quoted by Moley in his unrefuted reminiscence, is recorded as follows:

"You seem to be interested in personalities and details. I am not interested in personalities. It's not what you say or think about an individual in the Administration or about a specific issue. There's one issue... It's myself, and people must either be for me or against me."

Professor Moley recorded his own reaction to this confession—a reaction which has probably been shared by many others who found themselves in a similar position. "That, really," wrote Moley, "was all I needed to know. When I left the White House late that night, my one thought was 'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'"

Admiral Standley, however, has chosen a different way out. His letter to Roosevelt has by now become a public document to harass the already shaky structure of Roosevelt's wartime regime.

The Unknown President

Lin Sen, President of the Chungking regime, has died. To many people throughout the world, the announcement of his death was the first inkling they had ever received that the Chungking regime possessed such an office as that of President or that there existed in the world such a personage as Lin Sen.

In most countries, the death of the reigning or executive head of the state is an event of cataclysmic magnitude. His name and character and achievements are a by-word throughout the world. But with the President of the Chungking regime, only his death served to bring him into notice out of the shadows where he had been hidden throughout his whole career.

This fact, unusual as it may be, cannot be dismissed lightly as a mere novelty. It is a fact of utmost importance, for it demonstrates better than anything else the real character of the Chungking regime. Despite all its pretense of being a "republic", despite all its pretense of possessing a formal governmental organization with a President and all the other trimmings of a real government, despite all its pretense of being a "democracy" allied with the so-called "democratic" Powers of the world like the United States and Britain, the Chungking regime is revealed as being nothing more than a military dictatorship of the most extreme sort. There can be no denying the fact that the Chungking regime is nothing more than the personal plaything of Chiang Kai-shek and his brazen consort. Lin Sen might have been a decent enough individual, doddering old nonentity that he was, but despite his title he certainly was no real President of a government.

So, although Chiang Kai-shek and his Anglo-American supporters may pretend to run a government in Chungking, the world knows that the Chungking regime is a personal usurpation which does not represent the Chinese nation nor the Chinese people. And none know this better than the majority of the Chinese people themselves who are repudiating the pretender Chiang to give their support to the real Government of China at Nanking.

A Year Ago Today

June 2, 1942

Continuing their surging onslaught, Japanese Units in Central China, which successfully concluded the eastern Chekiang campaign, have completed all preparations for an annihilation battle in Chuchow. Chuchow is situated in the western section of Chekiang Province, near the border of Kiangsi, and is equipped with a modern airfield having a spacious runway and a huge airdrome. Together with Yushan and Lishui, it had served as a vital base for the combined forces of the Sino-American air units.

Broadcasting to the United States, Chiang Kai-shek desperately asked for more aid, stressing that it is most urgent to have additional airplanes, tanks and artillery in order to continue resistance.

In appealing for public cooperation in the forthcoming rubber reclamation campaign, John Beasley, the Australian Minister for Supply, today declared that the anti-Axis forces have lost more than 90 percent of the world's rubber supply since the Japanese occupation of countries north of Australia.

On the eve of his departure for Australia, Dr. Herbert Evatt pointed out to the Britishers that this is a world war, and stressed: "We must fight it as a world war, keeping the Pacific theater in mind, not occasionally, but all the time. We must never underestimate the Japanese strength again!"

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Churchill Up to New Tricks

One cycle of Winston Churchill's international intrigue came to a definite end last Thursday when he eased himself out of the direct responsibility for the wording of Franklin D. Roosevelt's 20-word announcement about the completion of the Anglo-American conference in Washington. Churchill accomplished it by having the form of the expression changed from the originally planned "joint statement" to the "White House announcement." The obvious motive behind his abrupt silence was his desire to start a new cycle of intrigues with as free a hand as possible.

Exasperates the Newsmen

The 200 White House newshawks, when they filed into the ante-room of the President's Office Thursday afternoon, were at first surprised and then bewildered by the sudden change in the arrangement. They had been given notice—not once or twice but repeatedly for three successive days—that Churchill and Roosevelt were planning "an important joint statement" on the final results of their two-week conference. While rushing to the telephone booths, the reporters turned over and over in their minds the question: "Why did Churchill ease himself out of it at the last moment?"

All the reporters worth his salt had known the mischievousness of the man Churchill. Many of them even recalled that, once at a theater, when an actor on the stage had solemnly intoned, "West wind, west wind, west wind!", Winston Churchill who sat in the front row blurted out "pong!" for the entire audience to hear and wrecked the play. But this is a wrong time for the White House newsmen to have Churchill go off at a tangent from what the news editors at home were expecting with high-strung nerves. There would be inquiries—urgent ones and many of them. "Why the change?" "What could it all mean?" "Why didn't you get after Steve Early to find out?"

Most of the reporters had answers, if not convincing to themselves and much less to the editors, for the first two inquiries. But the last question was the most exasperating. The reporters did go after the White House Secretary Stephen Early who had read out the brief announcement to them. Being the White House press liaison official of long standing, Early had been compassionate enough. "That is all I have", said Early apologetically and went as far as explaining that the President had originally planned to issue it jointly with Churchill but that he decided on the new arrangement at the last minute. Nothing more could be gained by pursuing Steve Early any further. The newsmen left the White House with mounting exasperation.

Looks for New Quarries

Hours afterward, it began to dawn on the more penetrating of the newsmen that Churchill's "pong" had been made at the Churchill-Rosevelt joint press conference on the preceding Tuesday, May 25, when Churchill had summed up, as it were, the "ill wind, ill wind, and more ill wind!" of the Anglo-American war situation in a verbal bragadocio of the two-front boast. The pressmen also gradually realized that Churchill, now looking for a new set of quarries for his intrigue, would rather not have his signature attached to the wording of the announcement which Roosevelt wished to make on the outcome of the Anglo-American conference. Churchill was beginning to look for a new "pong" with all the ferocious intentness of a mah-jongg shark.

In Winston Churchill's trophy room, the largest single set is the collection of hats. They range from a brick-layers cap, a painter's beret, a hunter's headgear, to a series of military and naval headpieces. At one time or another, Churchill had worn every one of them with creditable ease and pride. By profession, he has been a soldier, historian, journalist, politician, administrator and even a fee-earning public lecturer. By hobby, he has been a water-color painter, a brick-layer, a sportsman and a Red baiter. In John Gunther's words, Winston Churchill could "turn his pliable fingers to almost anything".

This motley collection of hats is at once the symbol of his remarkable versatility and the mark of his native restlessness. Inconsistency is the ladder whereby he has climbed to the top position in the British Government. And by dint of his inconsistency, he intends to keep that position.

Estimates by critics vary in a wide range between inordinate admiration by some for Churchill's versatility and fierce condemnation by others of his inconsistency. While H.G. Wells would characterize him as a "Man of Destiny", the American magazine Newsweek would call him a "Problem Child". While John Gunther writes about him as the "incomparable Winston", Andre Maurois puts in a skeptical touch with the "Intractable Mr. Churchill."

Fills a Peculiar Role

After all, a man is the child of the age he is born in and the microcosm of the nation he belongs to. This has been true, in one way or another, with all the venturesomeness and the mischiefs of Churchill. In peace time, England saw little use in Churchill as a national leader. He is too inconsistent and intractable to serve in any responsible capacity for an empire which thrived on its vested financial interests. It was only when a war involved England's fate as a nation that Churchill was called upon to head the British Government. Somehow, England decided that Churchill was the best available man with the dare and flare that were needed in a wartime premier. Churchill's spectacular escape from an African war prison to Madagascar, his bombastic utterances as the First Lord of the Admiralty during the First World War and many other episodes and records were taken as proof of the dare and flare. All his escapades of dubious character—such as his service with the Spanish forces in Cuba in the fight against the United States and his Red baiting round up of London which netted him no real suspect but notoriety for himself—were conveniently forgotten.

Thus was born Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister. And this was quite a different entity from what Winston Churchill, the man, had been. Which is the real Churchill is beside the point because, as was pointed out earlier in this column, Churchill thrives by his inconsistency.

Becomes Obdurate

The British need for the dare and flare, however, is more apparent than real. If adventure were the only requirement, Churchill would have been an eminent success. But there was something else of prime importance in the calculation of the British need. It was the national attachment to the vast vested interests abroad which England wanted to preserve by hook or crook. Most of the vested interests had been obtained by hook or crook. They would be best preserved by the same means—so England reasoned and chose Churchill as its chief trickster. It was not mere venturesomeness but obduracy that was needed. Winston Churchill took up the present cudgel in response to that need—the need to be obdurate.

In accepting that role, Churchill outgrew, to borrow words from H. G. Wells, his "Peter Pan" waywardness. He became, as the Newsweek puts it, a "problem child" of humanity—a cunning and obdurate rogue in the making. The new cycle of intrigues which Winston Churchill's career now calls for will continue to carry the same old theme, credited to him by his former secretary, P. B. Moir: "To save England, I'd pact with the Devil." What Churchill omitted from the theme is the necessity that for one to pact with the Devil to his advantage, one must be a super-Devil. Churchill does not openly profess to be one but is now determined to be it. He would not long remain a "lieutenant" to any ordinary "devil" like Roosevelt. He would have his hand free to fulfill his role of a super-Devil. The evolution of Churchill has thus entered a new stage.

SECRET OF DEVELOPING CULTURE IS EXPLAINED

Respect for National Differences Said to Be Basic Requisite

By SEIICHI OKAMOTO
(From the Chuo Koron)

"It is not necessarily the Chinese land and its people that we Chinese love. Naturally, our view of this vast territory and the teeming populace differs from that of the Japanese. But we have an unconquerable love of Chinese culture and an irresistible impulse to protect it. I do not mean the relics of ancient culture such as we meet with in Peking and elsewhere. We want to guard the possibility of creating unique culture on our soil. If we had a devotee like General Tsao Kuo-han to the Manchu dynasty, an alien monarch, it was because the dynasty cast away its own culture and immersed itself in and devoted itself to the promotion of Chinese culture."

This was the opinion of a respectable Chinese in regard to Chinese culture when I met him at the Peking museum. How far he voiced the prevailing sentiment of Chinese men of culture I have yet to verify. Suffice it to say that his words impressed me very much.

It is quite possible for any of us to be a painter, sculptor, scholar or educationist in a country having a culture different from our own. But it is next to impossible for us to be the creator of the culture of an alien land.

Since the Meiji era, Japan has received many foreign culturalists, who have made no small contributions. But none of them could become the creator of Japanese culture. Even Dr. Baelz who married a Japanese could be no more than a benefactor to medical circles in Japan. All this is an eloquent testimony to the difficulty of immersing oneself in an alien culture.

Cultural Tradition Important

The culture of a country cannot be created by any one except those who carry the cultural tradition of that country. In the Nara period Japan received such high Chinese priests as Han Sheng and others, whose contributions to the diffusion of Buddhism in Japan were so great that we today almost forget that they were Chinese. Yet it took Japanese priests for Han Sheng's Buddhism to be assimilated in our culture. Unique development of Japanese and Chinese cultures can be undertaken only by the Japanese and Chinese, respectively. If the culture of a country can ever be created by a foreigner, it means the cultural ruin of that country.

Since the outbreak of the China affair, many Japanese have visited China and aroused keen interest on

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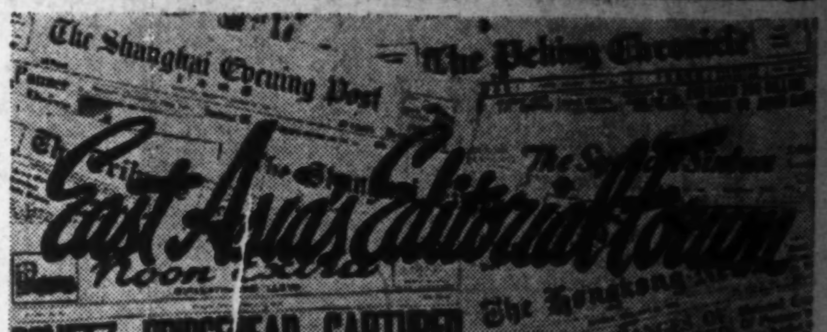

War Life

(From The Shanghai Times)

The current world-wide upheaval makes it imperative for all countries to effect a sweeping reform in their national life, both economic and moral. Modern warfare imposes so much strain on the economy and daily life of people that only those nations which speedily adapt themselves to the wartime requirements they are faced with can emerge victorious in a major war. However, mere adaptation to the new circumstances is not enough, for this line of action presupposes that the effort thus made is only for the "duration" and may easily slacken if less pressed by necessity.

It is highly reassuring in this connection to see the whole Japanese nation enthusiastically going in for a new mode of life, which not only fits in extremely well with the urgent needs for the prosecution of the war but also bids fair to meet the permanent purposes of securing peace and prosperity for all the Asiatic peoples, and consequently for the world at large. This new mode of wartime life in Japan is tersely described by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as "sincere and heroic as well as fresh and simple." Living in this fashion, the Japanese find it easy to produce more, consume less and save more and thus wage the current war successfully to final victory.

Unlike Anglo-American imperialism, which is primarily aimed at the territorial or material expansion of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, Japan's national policy is absolutely innocent of any desire for self-interest or self-aggrandizement. Naturally nothing is so far from the intentions of the average Japanese as to seek comfort, let alone luxury, as the main objective in his or her life. On the contrary, simplicity and self-abnegation have marked Japanese civilization and culture from time immemorial. Indeed, the Japanese as a whole prize simplicity, quietude and peace more than anything else. So do all the other Asiatics, and there is every indication that the East Asiatic nations will soon secure for themselves the largest possible measure of justice and prosperity perfectly on an equal footing with one another in the spirit of Japan's Hakko Ichiu.

Sucker Bait

(From the Noon Extra)

On August 24, 1941, Winston Churchill told the world about his meeting at sea with Franklin Roosevelt. He explained in detail the extraordinary document they had drawn up between themselves, and which they had labelled the Atlantic Charter. That charter represented the war aims of the United States and Great Britain, even though America at that time was not officially at war. It also represented the war aims of the nations that had already been dragged into the war by London and Washington as well as of the nations Roosevelt and Churchill hoped to drag in later on.

The Atlantic Charter, in point of fact, was the sucker bait proffered by England and America to the smaller nations of the world as payment for their assistance in fighting Roosevelt's and Churchill's battle for world hegemony.

Addressing the nations individually, he said: "Do not despair, brave Norwegians, your land shall be cleansed of the invader. Be assured, Czechs, your independence shall be restored. Lift up your heads, gallant Frenchmen. Not all the infamies of Darlan and Laval shall stand between you and the restoration of your birthright. Tough, stout-hearted Belgians, Dutch, Luxembourgers, Jugoslavians, Greeks: yield not an inch.

"Help is coming. Mighty forces are arming in your behalf. Have faith and hope, deliverance is sure. There is a sign which we have flashed across the waters. And if it reaches the hearts of those for whom it is intended, they will endure with fortitude and tenacity their misfortunes in the sure faith that they too are still serving."

Winston Churchill made all these promises, these unequivocal pledges. That was the war aim of the Anglo-American alliance. Independence, prosperity, the four freedoms for everyone everywhere in the world. In return for this rich reward Roosevelt and Churchill [illegible] the conquered nations to fight on, fight to the last man, woman and child, to refuse to accept peace, to accept the British starvation blockade, to submit to being bombed by anti-Axis airmen, to make every sacrifice, including giving up their lives, that there might always be an England.

And Churchill did not forget the Poles. To them he said: "Poles, the heroism of your people and the courage of your soldiers, sailors and airmen shall not be forgotten. Your country shall live again and resume its rightful path in the new organization of Europe. You, who have sacrificed so much, shall be justly awarded. That is the pledge of Great Britain and the United States as expressed in the Atlantic Charter."

That was Churchill's pledge to Poland, supplemented from time to time by other pledges made by himself and President Roosevelt. Poland's borders would be restored, perhaps enlarged, for the Poles must be justly rewarded for their great sacrifices.

The Poles know what reward to expect now. The Soviet Union has severed diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish government in London. The Bolsheviks, in an official note, made it clear that they considered Poland's claims to her pre-war frontiers too utterly absurd, and to make that emphatic, they broke off relations with the Poles so that they might be spared the painful task of rejecting the Polish Government's notes on this subject.

Now, one might rightly expect that Britain and the United States should immediately clamp down on the Bolsheviks and point out to them that their aggressive intentions toward Poland are not quite in keeping with the glorious Atlantic Charter. They should insist that the pledged word be observed. Roosevelt and Churchill should remind Stalin that they are the self-appointed masters of the world and that they would not brook Soviet recalcitrance.

But nothing of the sort has happened. The State Department in Washington timidly states that, "without expressing any opinion for or against the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Soviets and the poles, the United States Government regrets the incident." That's all!

The American Government is sorry, while the Poles are still behind the well-known eight-ball, holding the bag after having given their all in the Anglo-American cause, Roosevelt does not thunder his indignation over Russia's high-handed action. Roosevelt is as silent as an oyster. And knowing his predilection for thundering speeches, he must be pretty scared to remain quiet. As a matter of fact, you can't

(Continued on Page 4)

THE DEATH CHARGE OF TWO THOUSAND

By Yonejiro Noguchi

The final order was given—
They charged into death,
Ah, the godly two thousand!
Has history ever recorded such gallantry
Clutched in the awful silence of night,
Yet not one of the heroes felt fear,
For combat was their final mission.
Their sacrificing spirit of patriotism
Knew only the march into death.
To their right and left,
In front of them and behind them,
Raged a storm of exploding shells;
The thunderous cannons roared,
And night on the distant seas became an inferno.
Ah, the gallant end of the patriotic two thousand!
Shouting Banzai, they charged into death.
The lightnings of the devils pierced the darkness;
The anger of the gods thundered over the waves.
Ah, the valiant two thousand.
A burning ball of martial fire,
They preferred death to ignoble dishonor.
They charged to be butchered by the enemy,
Their mutual blood of patriotism
Crimsoned their dying cries of Banzai.
Silence deep as the depth of the ocean draped the night.
The shining stars over the island
Embraced the departed souls of the heroes.
We will record the gallant names eternally,
We will carve a memorial to the enemy's villainy
In the skies over the northern seas.
We will remember forever in anger the murderers
Of our heroic defenders.
Ah, the unselfish patriots, the two thousand!
Their night's charge into death
Fans the flame of anger in our hearts.
Our resolve to crush the United States and Britain—
What is there now in heaven or on earth to stop us from realizing it?

All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times Evening

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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In News Spotlight

Yamamoto, Attu Heroes Inspire Students Throughout Country

Vigorous Cries Being Raised to Follow Deeds Of Brave Nippon Fighting Men—Takahashi Speaks at Tokyo Imperial University

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

Ever since the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the heroic end of over 2,000 Japanese soldiers on Attu Island, vigorous cries, "Follow the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto! Succeed the Wishes of the Attu heroes!" have been and are being enthusiastically raised by students of various schools throughout the country as well as by the people in general.

With the State funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral just ahead, the Tokyo Imperial University on Tuesday invited Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and members of the faculty and students heard him speak on "the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto."

Fortunate for Japan

Pointing out that the War of Greater East Asia has entered a most decisive stage, Admiral Takahashi said: "It has been fortunate for Japan that the Greater East Asia War began while the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"What about the Imperial Navy after the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, some may ask. It is absolutely unshakable, I can assure you! The public knows about the hard and intense training of our Imperial Navy. There is a powerful soul in it. Training is not a mere formality; the spirit of training is how to uplift the fighting strength. It is this soul that makes one battleship just as valuable as ten battleships. The Washington Conference restricted the number of warships, but it didn't restrict training.

"At the time of the Washington Conference, a 'happy go-lucky' atmosphere swept all over the country, and our naval officers and men had undergone hard and strenuous training, suppressing such unpleasant feelings. We won't cease our training until we smash the United States! The invincible Japanese Navy of today is indeed the crystallization of this training.

Then training has another important aspect. Training is also indispensable for men in supervising positions; unless the captain or the commander of the fleet is well trained, the fleet as a whole becomes powerless. Self-training is the most important thing, and if this were strictly adhered to, it would surely become the spirit of every navy man—from the commander at the top down to the mere bluejacket. Inasmuch as our navy men trained themselves with this spirit under the guidance of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, it is no exaggeration to say that the Imperial Navy still possesses many 'second and third Yamamoto.'

"Ever since the enemies' counter-attacks in Guadalcanal and Attu, the War of Greater East Asia has come to present a most serious aspect, but our Imperial Navy remains unshakable even after the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. I sincerely wish that you students, with full preparations for going to the front at any moment, will keep on with your studies."

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 2

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Strikes in America

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Victims of U.S. Diplomacy: Whither French Puppet Regime?

Strikes in America

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In order to exterminate the atrocious Yankees to avenge the heroic deaths of the officers and men at Attu, we must keep the fire of decisive warfare burning in the hearts of all Japanese and achieve phenomenal strengthening of our fighting power while constantly watching for the enemy's weak spots so that when the moment comes we may be able to deal them a decisive blow. In this sense the coal mine dispute in the United States is of much interest.

The truce called by John Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers Union of America, expired on May 31 and whatever form the settlement of the dispute may have taken, the non-cooperation of the labor bodies in the United States with the war efforts of the Government cannot but constitute the heel of Achilles of America's wartime system. The weaknesses of the United States whose sole strength lies in the productive capacity are, (1) the anti-governmental tendency of its labor unions, (2) racial problems and (3) intensifying social unrest due to the advance of malignant inflation. These three factors are already apparent or still latent but with the progress of the war they are certain to explode and hamper the war efforts of the United States.

Even American workers, of course, must be credited with some patriotism after their fashion. But there is a limit to their patriotism, because it solely arises from their view on individual happiness. This was seen in the anti-war movement that broke out at the time of the last Great War and the frequent strikes engineered by labor organizations. A similar trend can be perceived in the current war. The labor bodies grew silent just after the signal defeat at Pearl Harbor but as soon as the memory of it grew faint they began calling strikes, that is, from about February last year. The attitude of the miners' union was especially aggressive. With a tradition of the intensest labor dispute in the last war behind them, they are persisting in an anti-governmental attitude under the leadership of Lewis.

Surveying the American labor disputes to date, we find, first of all, that inflation in the United States has advanced so far that the people are being stifled by the high cost of living. This was seen in the strike of public school teachers at Pittsburgh in February this year or the strike of dressmakers belonging to the American Federation of Labor in January. Secondly, we see that the inflationary wave is highest in the munitions and coal mining industries. For instance, already in 80 days after the outbreak of war, a strike broke out at the San Pedro dockyard of Bethlehem Steel, the biggest of the Big Three among the shipbuilders of America. This year, too, strikes of a most vicious sort broke out at the Baltimore dockyard and at the Mobile dockyard in Alabama. A major strike also broke out at the Ford factory in Detroit.

We are particularly interested to learn that strikes have also broken out in the aircraft industry. Between the end of February and March this year the workers at the Boeing plant in Seattle and the Consolidated plant in San Diego, the two biggest heavy bomber makers in the United States, went on strike. The strikes aggregating several thousand at the Ford plants in Detroit between March and April this year have probably impeded America's preparations to carry out the long-vaunted air raids on Japan, inasmuch as these Ford plants are important for the application of the motor industry to the manufacture of bombers.

We must, of course, take care not to overestimate the effects of these strikes on the fighting strength of the enemy, but we may calmly take cognizance of the fact that they are unmistakable signs of the moral and material vulnerabilities in the fighting structure of the United States.

Victims of U.S. Diplomacy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—We are not surprised to see that the United States, in its unscrupulous efforts to further its selfish ends, is betraying its glaring imperialistic designs on those minor nations it has placed under its control by means of alluring baits and is making them serve its interests, since such has been the traditional diplomatic policy of the United States all along. This dog-eat-dog-the-devil-take the hindmost policy based on its inveterate opportunism is manifest not only in the American dealings with other nations but also in their dealings at home. It is the characteristic policy of Roosevelt to abandon his most trusted lieutenant depending on the expedience of the moment.

A good instance of this is seen in the resignation of Ambassador William Standley, who made a name for himself at Moscow by rousing the ire of the Kremlin. The bombshell statement of this American envoy early in March condemning the

(Continued on Page 3)

530,000 U.S. MINERS QUIT AS END OF STRIKE TRUCE REVEALS NO COMPROMISE

'No Pact No Work,' Is Slogan--Many Start Action Early

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—With the termination of the period of truce at midnight, May 31, the 530,000 coal miners have resumed their strike this morning in the four states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Judging from reports relayed from Washington and New York 20,000 miners in the northern, southern and eastern districts of Kentucky did not wait for midnight to start action. Taking advantage of the morning shift, mine workers in the eastern section of the state simultaneously walked out without waiting for orders from John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers of America Union. The situation since then has become more and more serious. Leaflets were distributed yesterday throughout the various mining regions of Kentucky on which was written in glaring letters, "No Agreement No Work."

The strike of the 530,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America Union now appears inevitable unless some speedy conciliation is reached in the wage negotiations.

The American government, greatly bewildered by the turn of events, has been making frantic efforts to effect some compromise with John Lewis and the other mine workers' representatives. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes had demanded that John Lewis and Chairman Horn of the Appalachian Division of the Mine Workers' Union, arrive at some solution within 12 hours before the end of the truce period.

However, as the War Labor Board would not consent to the basic demand of $2.00 raise per day, the Union leaders would not budge and the only result up to June 1 was the agreement to continue further negotiations.

At present, there are no indications of the government resorting to drastic measures, but the union side appears to have no intention of prolonging the truce any longer.

Both sides on the threshold of a final break seem to be seriously seeking some compromise, although the gap between the contentions of the Union and the government sides are too wide for any speedy and facile solution.

Situation Worse

The coal strike situation in the United States is becoming worse, as at many places, the miners walked out even before the ending of the strike suspension period at midnight.

It is believed that by 5 to 6 a.m.

(Continued on Page 2)

British Coal Miners To Continue Strike

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The 25,000 coal mine strikers at Bentley, Yorkshire, England who have been on strike for two weeks, have rejected the advice of the British Coal Miners' Union to resume work, and will continue the strike.

TRIBUTE IS PAID ACTION AT ATTU

Axis Envoys Visit War Ministry To Offer Respects

Deeply affected and fully appreciative of the gallant action displayed to the world by the Japanese garrison at Attu, envoys of Japan's allied nations, engaged in the extermination of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, have expressed their admiration to the authorities. Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, called at the War Office on May 31, while on June 1, Major-General Alfred Kretschmer, German Military Attache, Colonel Guido Bertoni, Italian Military Attache, and Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching also called to pay their respects. German Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer expressed his sentiments in a letter to Prime Minister Tojo.

AMBASSADOR TSAI:

"The brave fight put up by the Japanese garrison corps on Attu Island is a full manifestation of the Japanese spirit. I cannot but admire them for their action. I have been once more reminded of the greatness of the Japanese spirit and at the same time have grown more confident of the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

AMBASSADOR WANG:

"I am highly impressed by the brave fighting of the garrison corps on Attu Island. I pay my respects to the officers and men who fought to the last soldier."

MAJOR-GENERAL KRETSCHMER:

"I cannot but admire from the bottom of my heart the heroic action of the Japanese garrison corps on Attu Island who, despite their numerical inferiority, put up a brave fight to the last soldier. This ennobling fact has astonished the entire world, irrespective of friends or foes. It is an example which should be copied by the Axis countries and their peoples. In behalf of the entire German Army, I have the pleasure of paying honor and respect to the heroes."

COLONEL BERTONI:

"In behalf of te entire Italian Army I have the pleasure of paying my respects to the Japanese Army for the valiant fighting of Unit Commander Yamazaki and his men. I am confident that Japan having the spiritual power of the first order in the world will acquire ultimate victory without fail."

Colonel Bertoni also sent a courteous letter of condolence to the bereaved family of Colonel Yamazaki.

German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich Stahmer's letter reads:

"His Excellency General Hideki

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil's Economy Hit By High Import Duties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Brazil's economy has been hit by high customs duties imposed by various foreign countries on imports of Brazilian coffee, declared the Brazilian representative at the anti-Axis food conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, United States.

He pointed out that customs barrier erected against imports of coffee is unfair and that sometimes duty on coffee reached 20 times the export price. Consequently, the export of coffee became difficult, and last year Brazil had been forced to burn 75,000,000 bales of accumulated stock.

Continuing, he said, "it is therefore demanded that all countries concerned adopt a rational trade policy. The 75,000,000 bales of stock confiscated by the Brazilian Government last year represented three years' consumption of coffee in the whole world."

New War Bonds Issued

The Government, on Tuesday, issued a new batch of Greater East Asia War Bonds aggregating ¥800,000,000 underwritten by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan. The new bonds bearing a 3.5 per cent interest per annum are redeemable in 17 years.

U.S. Foods to England

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—Sixty per cent of goods sent from the United States to England under the Lease-Lend consists of foodstuffs, declared Lease-Lend Administrator Edward Stettinius before the Senate Budget Committee today, according to reports from Washington.

"During the present year, one-tenth of the meat production in the United States, or about 1,012,000 tons will be sent abroad under the Lease-Lend," he said. "Of the goods sent to England under the Lease-Lend, 60 per cent is foodstuffs and the remaining 40 per cent consists of arms and industrial materials."

Foe Demoralized by Final Charge Of Japanese at Attu, Says Yahagi

Enemy Cordon Pierced as Heroes Surged Toward Main Force Near Massacre Pass, Killing Fleeing Americans at Every Step

The handful of Japanese defenders that remained at Attu, in their final, glorious charge into the enemy ranks, forced the surprised Americans to scatter in confusion before their grim, bloody attack, according to Major-General Nakac Yahagi, Director of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his statement yesterday on the last sanguinary battle fought on the northern island, which follows:

"Judging from reports emanating from the enemy side, our garrison corps on Attu Island thrust themselves against the enemy forces concentrated in the neighborhood of Massacre Pass on the night of May 29, in accordance with their determination, and forced the enemy to flee in consternation. The reports also indicate that the enemy in other positions, as a result, were also thrown into serious confusion."

Glorious Racial Spirit

Following a death struggle lasting 18 days on the out-of-the-way island, the Japanese garrison force of a little more than a 100, remnants of the force of more than 2,000, under the command of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, bowed low toward the Imperial Palace on the night of May 29, offered prayers for the everlasting prosperity of their country, Japan, and for victory of the War of Greater East Asia, and hurled themselves against the enemy positions, determined to fight and die. How the sanguinary battle developed was revealed yesterday by Major-General Yahagi.

According to reports from the enemy side, our garrison corps on Attu Island, determined to die in honor, issued from their last base in the neighborhood of Chicagov and, as one body, charged against the enemy. Piercing the enemy cordons like so many infuriated lions, our troops charged against the main body of the enemy concentrated in the neighborhood of Massacre Pass, and killed every American that crossed their path, finally forcing them to flee in consternation. As a result, other enemy lines were also thrown into utter confusion.

Said the Asahi, our Attu garrison corps, in accordance with their determination, carried out their last attack beautifully. What a heroic and imposing fact! This spirit of loyalty and service to the State is a manifestation of the spirit of the Imperial Army with its glorious tradition. It is an incarnation of the spirit of our race, an off-spring of the soldierly spirit which should prompt the people behind the gun to bestir themselves for further endeavors.

REBEL LEADERS REACH IMPASSE

De Gaulle, Giraud Can't Agree at Algiers Meeting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The Algiers conference has reached a deadlock, it is reported.

General Charles de Gaulle, accompanied by General George Catroux, attended the Algiers conference on Monday, and heatedly discussed various questions with General Henri Giraud and others for six hours. However, no definite agreement was arrived at.

It is stated that the two factions, though fundamentally agreeing on establishment of the "Central Executive Committee" of nine men, the nucleus of the temporary regime, are still divided as to the choice of two remaining committeemen.

The de Gaulle faction strongly opposed retaining any "Vichy color" in the new regime, and has demanded the immediate resignation of three generals, one admiral, and two other important figures from the present puppet regime.

Furthermore, de Gaulle has opposed the holding of the concurrent post of Chairman of Executive Committee by Giraud as long as he remains the Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Army.

As a conciliatory measure, Washington Government quarters suggest the alternative assumption of the post of Chairman by de Gaulle and Giraud, but the de Gaulle faction will not yield to the American proposal.

Meanwhile, a Reuters telegram from Algiers states that the Executive Committee has not been formed and that there will be no conference on Tuesday. It is also reported that in order to break the deadlock, British representative Harold MacMillan and American delegate Robert Murphy met de Gaulle on Tuesday when they seem to have persuaded him to yield to a conciliatory proposal.

Koo Back in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Wellington Koo, Chungking ambassador to London, returned to his post yesterday, after an absence of eight months, according to London reports. On his way back he visited Washington and attended the Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

Rios to Visit U.S., Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. June 1.—President Juan Antonio Rios announced today that he will leave Santiago on June 15 for Washington, it is reported from Santiago. The Chilean President will also visit Canada during his coming trip.

BIG ATTACK ON IN KUBAN AREA

German Forces Begin Great New Offensive --Soviets Hide Defeat

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Without giving a breathing spell to the Soviet forces in the Kuban area who were completely beaten on May 30, German forces commenced a great offensive operation against the Soviet troops in the north and east of the Kuban area early yesterday morning.

In the east of the Kuban area, German troops drove a wedge into the enemy line, under the protection of tank corps and dive-bombers, and smashing the desperate counter-attacks, twice attempted by the enemy, succeeded in securing new ground. North of Kuban the Germans drove enemy forces to the northern shore of the Kuban river. Attempting to regain their defense line, Soviet forces tried to ford the river several times, but were beaten back.

Soviets Hiding Defeat

The Soviets are hiding the severe defeat suffered in the Kuban area, and the communique of the Soviet Information Bureau has not said a word about it. But the American and British press are giving much attention to the Soviet defeat at Kuban, and said: "One corner of the Soviet defense wall has fallen to the German summer offensive."

It is also reported that the Supreme Commander of the Red Army at Moscow ordered the reserve forces at the Donetz front to speedily proceed to help the Kuban forces.

Soviet Plane Losses Big

Domei

BERLIN, June 1.—German air forces and anti-aircraft guns shot down or destroyed 1,213 Soviet planes on the eastern front during May, the German Air Ministry announced today.

German air forces and ground artillery shot down 550 anti-Axis planes which attacked Germany and occupied areas in May, the announcement said. Of the above total, 310 planes were bombers, mainly four-motored.

In the same month, the loss of the German air forces was 128 planes,

(Continued on Page 2)

Spain Buys 7 Italian Ships

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The Spanish Government announced that it will purchase from the Italian Government the seven Italian merchant ships totaling 25,000 tons, which had been anchoring at Spanish ports since the beginning of the war, according to reports from Madrid. These ships will be put into active service immediately upon conclusion of purchase.

IMPERIAL PLANES SMASH ENEMY RAIDERS IN CHINA; FOUR DOWNED IN COMBAT

Convocation of Diet Ordered by Rescript

An Imperial Rescript was issued yesterday ordering the convocation of the 82nd Extraordinary Diet at Tokyo on June 15 for a three-day session, the Official Gazette announced today.

Big Bomber Damaged At Ichang--Japanese Blast Santowping

Yomiuri-Hochi

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, June 1.—Shooting down four enemy warplanes, the Imperial Air Force effectively smashed attempts by the United States aircraft to raid Ichang, Shasi and Yochow, yesterday.

Several bomber formations composed of nine B24 Consolidated bombers and five Lockheed-Hudson bombers protected by 30 P40 type fighter planes approached over these cities at 4:30 p.m. on Monday but the Japanese defenders who had been on the alert for enemy attacks instantly rose to offer combat.

In the ensuing struggles, two P40 fighters were shot down over Ichang while over Yochow, another two of the P40 type were also downed. One enemy bomber was also heavily damaged.

The attackers soon became confused and fled, dumping their bombs on rivers and farmlands, but more than ten of them were forced to land due to damages. The remainder of about 20 planes managed to escape in the dark.

Santowping Bombed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, May 31.—Imperial Air Units raided Santowping, 35 kilometers north of Ichang on the Yangtze River, at dawn today and smashed a 700-ton transport which was under repair, as well as over 10 other large ships anchored nearby.

The units also bombed and silenced anti-aircraft gun positions in and around the town, after which all the planes returned safely to their base.

Santowping is the largest base of the Chungking Yangtze Defense Army and is the sole supply base on the Yangtze for Chungking troops of the Sixth War Zone now operating in the Ichang sector. Although small in scale, ship-repairing installations have been established there.

HIGH RESPECTS GIVEN TO HERO

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Grandchildren Visit Yamamoto's Remains

His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, together with His Imperial Highness' grandchildren, His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroaki Fushimi and Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Mitsuko and Ayako, most graciously paid their respects before the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto at 4:30 p.m. yesterday at the Navy Club.

His Imperial Highness entered the Japanese-style room where the ashes had been removed yesterday from another section of the Navy Club, respectfully escorted by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Chairman of the State Funeral Committee and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and graciously offered most profound prayers before the altar. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Hiroaki and Princesses Mitsuko and Ayako were pleased to do likewise.

Retiring to another room, where Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's widow and eldest son, Yoshimasa, respectfully awaited to tender their words of gratitude for the gracious honor, His Imperial Highness graciously spoke words of condolence and sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Then, the members of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's family and those present, greatly moved, respectfully watched His Imperial Highness depart.

Wang to Attend Funeral

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has been pleased to appoint Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan Wang Yun-ching as Special Envoy representing Manchoukuo at the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto to be held on June 5, according to an announcement by the Manchoukuo Government today.

Ambassador Wang will posthumously present the late Fleet-Admiral with the Cordon of Lanhua, the nation's highest order of decorations, which was recently accorded him by Manchoukuo.

Plan Yamamoto Memorial

To immortalize the great exploits of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died gallantly in action at the southern front, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Gold Medals of Merit Given Mothers in F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, June 1.—On "Mothers' Day," which was observed throughout French Indo-China, 16 French and Annamese mothers were decorated with gold medals of merit by the Provincial Government of Tonkin here on Sunday, in recognition of their efforts in bringing up their children.

All those decorated were mothers of many children or those who have brought up well-behaved sons and daughters.

Mothers' Day in French Indo-China was observed simultaneously with similar functions observed throughout France on the same day in conformity with the profound love and high respect which Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, expressed some time ago in the following words: "You good mothers, your task is hard and difficult, but it is more beautiful than anything else on earth. To your noble work, I wish to tend my sincere gratitude."

RESTORATION OF MEDAN SEEN BY MILITARY PARTY

Manchou, China, Thai Members Voice Praise

Domei

MEDAN, June 1.—The party of military attaches of Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, inspecting Japanese occupied regions in the South, expressed astonishment and praise at the wonderful progress of restoration work in Medan and other districts in Sumatra.

Arriving in Medan at noon on May 31, the party called at the headquarters of XX Corps Commander, and in the afternoon proceeded to Belawandeli. There, they inspected the port under guidance of XX Corps Commander. Pictures were shown of the utterly devastated condition of the port a year ago, and comparing this with the thoroughly restored condition today, the party was greatly impressed.

Members of the party gave their impressions of Medan as follows:

"We had the idea that Sumatra was terribly hot and still uncivilized. The beautiful city of Medan was a pleasant surprise. Our admiration goes to the wonderful guidance and ability of Japanese Forces in restoring Belawandeli and Medan, destroyed by fires of war, to their former condition in the short period of about a year.

"The native inhabitants seem to be very happy and are cooperating toward attainment of ideals of co-existence. Every face one sees radiates joy and hope."

School Opened in Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, June 1.—The opening ceremony of Macassar Technical School was held this morning. The new school contains five departments including mechanical, engineering, electricity, civil engineering, architecture and shipbuilding.

The regular course of two years will be given to native youth free of tuition fees.

STILWELL SEES BRITISH CHIEFS

London Newspapers Expressing Opinions On Asiatic Offensive

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The appearance in London of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces to Chungking, on his way back from Washington is said to be attracting considerable attention in England.

A London telegram available here indicates that various London papers on Tuesday reported an important secret conference between Lieutenant-General Stilwell and British army leaders and made various presumptions concerning the subjects of discussion at the parley. As a matter of fact, the News Chronicle, under the caption of "Stilwell Confers with British Army Leaders on East Asiatic Counter-Offensive in Secret Parley," expresses the wishful opinion that the Anglo-American forces will shortly launch a counter-offensive on the East Asiatic Front, while the Daily Telegraph editorially praises Stilwell's "deep knowledge" about East Asia and expects a great deal from his future activities.

Swedish Scribe's Views

Besides these papers, a London correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter regards Stilwell's visit to London in a serious light in connection with the return of Chungking Ambassador to London Wellington Koo, and points out the fact that Chungking representatives in London are availing themselves of the opportunity to make noisy propaganda. The correspondent's report can be summarized as follows:

"Well-informed quarters in London presume that simultaneous counter-offensives will be launched both in East Asia and Europe, in accordance with new decisions reached at the recent Washington Conference. They think that Lieutenant-General Stilwell has come to London in order to discuss details of the next strategy, and expect that active operation will soon be commenced on the East Asiatic Front.

Task Facing Enemy

According to views entertained by these quarters, the anti-Axis armies will have to hamper further advance of Japanese Forces in East Asia at any cost, and unless the Burma Road is recaptured and the transport of war materials to Chungking renewed, the Chungking regime will face a crisis.

On the other hand, Chungking representatives in London, though they have stressed the augmentation of air-transporting war materials to Chungking, now maintain that the recapture of the Burma Road is the most effective means of settling the supply problem for Chungking."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

secret policy of the Soviet Union created a world-wide stir, but as the United States Government at once turned the other way and declared it had nothing to do with Standley's views, its envoy was left to take the rap all by himself.

As was at once clear to all, it was not a mere case of a slip of the tongue on the part of Standley but an attempt to restrain the Soviet Union in accordance with the wishes of the Washington Government. He took all the responsibility on his shoulders and did what was required of him as Roosevelt had instructed him to. In this sense he was a most faithful henchman. But since then he has been hemmed in between the United States and the Soviet Union in the continued dispute between them and with the coming of Joseph Davies, his position to Moscow apparently ignored, he could not but tender his resignation. This shows that victims of the opportunist diplomacy of the United States have begun to appear in the very ranks of the United States foreign service.

Whither French Puppet Regime

TOKYO SHIMBUN—General Charles de Gaulle, chairman of "Fighting France," is now in Algiers interviewing General Henri Giraud, head of the puppet French regime there, for the formation of a unified rebel French regime.

Since the defeat of France, de Gaulle fled to London and gathered about him a phantom regime without a country and has served the United States and Britain as an instrument of propaganda. Now he seems to have been favored by fortune to advance to Africa and has undertaken to create a unified regime with Giraud. The truth is, however, that no amount of such efforts on his part will add a single iota to the independence or freedom of the French people. Ever since the end of the Tunisian campaign, American newspaper correspondents have been openly filling dispatches that French Morocco has been placed within the political and economic sphere of influence of the United States.

Despite the end of the Tunisian campaign, the European War is continuing to be fought chiefly at the expense of Britain so that in its weakened condition it is unable to resist the American encroachment on its preserves. The North African formula, obtained by the British Premier after seeing Giraud after the Washington conference, has taken the shape of a fusion of the Giraud regime with that of de Gaulle, but it is obvious that what the Anglo-American conspiracy is aiming at is not so much the building up of a phantom refugee regime as at disturbing the psychology of the French in their homeland.

It is important, therefore, for the French people to see through the perfidious tactics of the Anglo-American camp. They would do well to remember the attitude of Britain in regard to the Soviet-Polish dispute. The realistic policy of the British is such that the many phantom refugee regimes under their protection are to them nothing more than pawns in their desperate game of war to be used until they are sucked dry of their usefulness.

Outrageous U.S. Bomber Attack On Mercy Ship Arabia Maru Told

Domei

MANILA, June 1.—The outrageous attack on the hospital ship Arabia Maru was vividly described by Captain Inosuke Tsuda and Lieutenant Hiroshi Fukushima, Chief Surgeon of the Arabia Maru, which was subjected to blind bombings by a Boeing bomber in South Pacific waters in broad daylight on May 19.

The hospital ship, reported missing following the outrageous raid by the U.S. bombers, recently arrived at a certain port in the Southern Regions.

The story of the American brutality as told by the two officers of the ship is as follows:

"The attack on our ship on May 19 was not the first outrage we experienced. The first attack came on January 4 this year when three U.S. planes of the Consolidated type made a surprise raid as our ship entered the Port of Rangoon. At that time, we received more than 20 near hits which heavily damaged our engines.

Ship Makes Port

"On May 18, we entered a certain port in the Southern Pacific and took in many patients. Leaving that port at 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon, we headed for the next destination. At 11:30 o'clock on May 19 when our ship was cruising at a point west southwest of New Harbor Island, we sighted an enemy four-engined heavy bomber clear in the skies over the starboard.

"Five minutes later at 11:35 o'clock while we were on strict alert, and when the ship was passing at a point two degrees forty-three minutes south latitude and 149 degrees twenty five minutes east longitude and 35 miles west-southwest of new. Harbor Island, the enemy bomber came right above the ship and dropped two heavy bombs from a high altitude, the missiles dropping at a point about 50 meters from the stern.

"Raising giant sprays, numerous fragments of bombs dropped on the port side of the ship. After an obstinate but vain chase, however, the enemy plane took to its heels some time later, apparently fearing the approach of Japanese planes.

No Casualties Caused

"Luckily, no casualties were caused, and the ship was saved as we made timely and effective repairs of damaged parts.

"It was extremely fine weather with not a speck of a cloud in the skies when the enemy plane raided our ship, and we cannot but think that the attack was plainly the expression of the brutal and outrageous sentiment of the enemy pilots who were excited by successive reverses.

"Such an infringement of International Law has become common practice by the enemy. However the attacks on hospital ships, even if they are made merely as a threat, mean death to the injured or sick passengers on board. And we have no words to express our contempt of those inhuman actions on the part of the enemy."

ENEMY MASSES SHIPS AT 'ROCK'

104 Craft Assembled --Mostly Oil Tankers And Army Transports

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—One hundred and four anti-Axis merchant ships are massed at Gibraltar, according to reports from La Linea, Spain.

This is the first time in history that so many ships have been assembled at Gibraltar. Most of the vessels are transports and oil tankers which entered the port last night.

Big Fleet Departs

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, May 31.—Three British battleships and three aircraft carriers, accompanied by several destroyers, left Gibraltar this morning. Some proceeded to stations in the Mediterranean and others to the Atlantic, according to reports from Algeciras, Spain. Also, it is reported that one cruiser and four destroyers arrived at Gibraltar this morning.

Preparing for Battle

A general mobilization of British warships is being made at Gibraltar in preparation for a mammoth sea battle in the Mediterranean, it has been reported from various sources, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Saturday in relaying a report from La Linea.

The British aircraft carrier, Formidable, carrying a bevy of fighting planes, left Gibraltar on Friday. Subsequent information disclosed that two battleships, one aircraft carrier, and numerous transports with troops are lying in wait at Gibraltar.

Relative to reported mobilization, the News Chronicle declared:

"As an ominous and evident sign of gigantic and destructive sea battle in the Mediterranean, a mammoth fleet, headed by two powerful battleships, and supported by cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers and mine-sweepers, is now stationed at a strategic point and is keeping strict vigilance for Axis fleets."

530,000 U.S. Miners Quit As Truce End Finds No Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

this morning, the entire 530,000 members of the United Mine Workers will obey the union order of "no work without contract."

Union leaders and the War Labor Board have been conferring all through the night, according to reports from Washington.

If no agreement is reached by morning, President Roosevelt is expected to exercise his authority and adopt an emergency measure as he has done in the past.

Miners Walk Out

With the suspension of the coal miners' strike ended at midnight yesterday, all the coal miners are showing an attitude of resuming their strike.

At a mine in the Cumberland district, Kentucky, the strike was resumed this morning and 12,000 miners did not appear for work at the time of the midnight shift, according to reports from Washington. Also at a mine in the southeastern part of the state, about 8,000 miners went on strike before the ending of the suspension period.

No Agreement Reached

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—No agreement was reached between the striking coal miners and the mine owners as the strike suspension period ended today, and the miners at about 1,000 coal mines in the Eastern States have shown a tendency to resume their general strike.

Negotiations are likely to be continued on June 1, but as the miners have been forced to work without contract for the past month and have begun to doubt the power of the War Labor Board to mediate in the controversy, the worsening of the situation will be unavoidable unless an effectve solution is found within a few days.

Big Attack On In Kuban Area

(Continued from Page 1)

mostly fighters. Of the 1,213 Soviet planes that where shot down or destroyed on the eastern front, 1,061 were smashed in air battles, 114 by anti-aircraft guns, and 38 on the ground. In the same period 143 German planes failed to return to their bases.

Foe Loses 108 Planes

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The North African Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that during May, anti-Axis air forces lost 108 planes in air battles, according to reports from Algiers.

First Students Enter Mengchiang Army School

Domei

HOWWA, June 1.—The entrance ceremony for the first group of students of the Mengchiang Military Academy was held at the school this morning in the presence of General Li Shou-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mengchiang Army, and other high Mengchiang and Japanese military leaders.

The new students who were graduated from the Military Preparatory School in May will be appointed sub-lieutenants following the completion of three-year courses at the academy.

Those graduating from the academy with good marks will be sent to Japan to study at the Military Academy in Tokyo, it is learned.

'SAKURA' OF ATTU

With the advent of spring to this northern islet, the various wild flora spring to life through the snows. Among them is this charming flower to which the gallant Japanese defenders had given the name of the beloved "sakura" of their distant homeland. (Photo by Cameraman Sugiyama, formerly a member of the Army Information Corps)

Tribute Is Paid Action at Attu

(Continued from Page 1)

Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister.

"Your Excellency!

"It is my deep, heartfelt, desire to express my wholehearted condolence to Your Excellency over the heroic deaths of the officers and men of your country engaged in the defense of Attu island. The heroic fight put up by the officers and men of your country against the enemy numerically 10 times stronger will long remain in history as a glorious illustration of the highest self-sacrificing spirit for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor and the noblest Japanese soldierly spirit. This proves again the excellent fighting spirit displayed by the forces of Japan, our ally, on many battlefields.

"The exploits of the Attu heroes have created far-reaching repercussions among all the Germans, urging them to pay highest tribute. Upon reflection, we consider it our duty to further solidify our resolution to fight the common holy war until a sure, final victory is gained. I take this opportunity to express again my heartfelt respects to Your Excellency.

"Heinrich Stahmer
"German Ambassador
"June 1, 1943"

Argentina Impressed

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—The heroic action of the 2,000 Japanese soldiers, including Commander Colonel Yamazaki on Attu Island, which has won great admiration from the entire world, has also deeply impressed the people in Argentina.

Paying full respect to the gallant Japanese officers and men, military experts there state as follows: "The anti-Axis armies may be proud of having recaptured Attu Island, but it means that they have secured a most dangerous place, because the anti-Axis armies will have to maintain a constant supply of various foodstuff and war materials to the island, in defiance of considerable difficulties. If these supplies are cut, the defenders will starve to death.

"The reoccupation of Attu Island does not mean complete removal of menace to the American continent, because Kiska Island is still in Japanese hands, and is a threat to North America. Intense battles will surely be fought around Kiska and Attu Islands in the future. Comparatively good weather in the Aleutians is limited to only bout three months—from now till coming September.

"It is obvious that the United States military leaders, knowing the impossibility of launching counter-attacks against Japan through the recapture of one island after another in the Southwestern Pacific, are attempting to raid Japan from the north on the assumption that they may succeed in doing so, taking advantage of the inclement weather. Unless the United States holds the Aleutians, the safety of the American mainland will be endangered. It was due to this that America attacked Attu Island. Last summer when the Japanese occupied the Island, the Americans did not entertain much concern over the incident, but today they place considerable importance on this particular island."

INSIDE AMERICA

Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23, 1942 issue of Time, the article reads:

Trial and Trouble

Dismissed: Lieut.-Commander Maurice N. Aroff; from the Navy. He was tried by a court-martial last July on charges which included accepting a $950 automobile from Singer Tony Martin for helping him get a petty officer's rating in the Navy as a "chief specialist." The court-martial did not disclose its recommendation.

Education

U.S. college students and colleges finally learned their wartime fate last week. For the colleges it was worse than they had feared. As President Roosevelt signed the teen-age draft, making most of their students draftable, he said he would soon announce a plan to use "certain colleges and universities for the training of a limited number of men of the armed forces for highly specialized duties."

Still undetermined is what will be done with 250,000 Army and Navy reservists now in colleges, but it is a fair bet most of them will not stay there long.

Congress adopted a tough attitude toward the college: although it agreed to defer teen-agers still in high school until the end of the term, college men may be called immediately.

Odyssey of Colonel Claterbos

Early last December big, amiable Major Louis J. Claterbos, flew to Honolulu, but there his plane was delayed two days. On the morning of Dec. 7, early-rising Lou Claterbos sat in his Moana Hotel room writing his wife a last letter before taking-off on the next leg of his trip to Africa.

"Come out and see the show the Navy is putting on!" somebody yelled. Claterbos went downstairs, watched the smoke and heard the gunfire of Pearl Harbor for 15 minutes. Then he went up to finish his letter. What he had seen and heard reminded him of his son at Annapolis. "Tell Hank his Navy put on a beautiful show for me in Honolulu," he wrote. Then he ambled downstairs again to mail the letter.

A few minutes later the Honolulu District Engineer telephoned: "Put on your uniform and report for duty at once."

"What for? I'm going to Africa," said Claterbos.

"Africa, hell!" said the District Engineer.

When Major Claterbos noticed officers dashing about in uniforms and wearing .45s, the implications of the Navy show dawned on him. He spent the next two weeks as Engineer Supply Officer, rationing gasoline, ordering seeds and fertilizer from the mainland, setting pineapple growers to planting vegetables. Only when he was ordered back to the U.S. did Lou Claterbos learn that the War Department had taken the Pan American Airways schedule for granted and reported him a prisoner in Guam.

In January, he left again for Africa, via Atlantic Clipper this time. In Cairo he started planning big U.S. engineering projects. He went to Eritrea to supervise some of these projects, working in temperatures as high as 120°. After six months Lous Claterbos' health cracked and he was ordered back to the U.S. "Go by boat," said the doctor. "Planes are too exciting and you do not get any rest."

Down the east coast of Africa and across the Atlantic sailed Colonel Claterbos, finally reaching the Caribbean. "It is odd," Colonel Claterbos later wrote to friends, "but on my birthday we listened to a short-wave broadcast from Boston, and the announcer quoted a long statement by Major George Fielding Eliot, the military expert, saying that the submarine menace in the west Atlantic and Caribbean had been licked. I turned to the captain and said: 'I'll bet ten dollars a submarine gets us.' At 2:38 the following morning we were torpedoed. . . ."

Politicos

Headed for another scrap pile were the steel and brass fittings of Kentucky Senator Albert Benjamin ("Happy") Chandler's embarrassing backyard swimming pool—the pool the Senate investigated when it learned Chandler got it as a gift from a Louisville war contractor (WPB suspended the gift-minded contractor from new war contracts for 90 days—but not until the election was safely over.) Chandler offered the metal (more than 8,000 lb.) to "WPB or anybody else who needs it for the war." WPB accepted almost instantaneously.

High Respects Given to Hero

(Continued from Page 1)

Niigata Prefectural Association, a body organized by those hailing from Niigata Prefecture, the native place of the great naval hero, will establish the Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Memorial Foundation, it was revealed.

To discuss proper steps for laying the foundation stone, leading celebrities of Niigata Prefecture, including Baron Kishichiro Okura; Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to Moscow; Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines; Dr. Naoshi Ohara, former Justice Minister; Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister; Kenzo Nakagawa, former President of the Japan Airways, Ltd.; and several others, met yesterday at the Imperial Hotel.

According to the present plan, activities of the new foundation will be concentrated on proper education and training of Japanese youth in order to create the second and even third Yamamoto.

Davies Back in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—Joseph E. Davies, Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, returned to Washington by air today from Fairbanks, Alaska, bearing Premier Josef Stalin's reply to the American President's letter.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Joseph E. Davies, Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, arrived by air today at Fairbanks, Alaska, on his way back to Washington, it is reported from Washington.

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CELEBES BASKS IN FULL PEACE

Inhabitants' Welfare Vastly Improved-- Islanders Cooperate

Domei

MACASSAR, June 1.—In the past year since the Japanese Administration was established in the Celebes, peace and order have been completely restored; freedom of religion is being enjoyed and sanitary, educational and many other facilities for the welfare of the inhabitants have been established.

With the entry of the Japanese Forces into Macassar on February 9, last year, the peace maintenance society was established there. Peace and order were gradually restored and the citizens began to return to the city.

On April 13 of the same year, the police stations resumed activities, and on April 29, the Macassar and Menado Special Police Boards were opened as central headquarters for the maintenance of order and peace in the Celebes.

With the establishment of the local administration system on March 3, this year, a police station was opened for each sub-prefecture. Along with the establishment of the police system, the Administration started reorganization of the judicial administration of the island. In the two districts of Macassar and Menado, criminal courts have been functioning since April 29 of last year. Civil courts are expected to open shortly.

Realize Japan's Intention

Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Celebes now fully realize Japan's true intention for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia and are closely cooperating with the Japanese. On the other hand, the Japanese authorities are also doing their best to promote the welfare of the inhabitants.

In the field of education, the inhabitants are also showing whole-hearted cooperation with the Japanese authorities. They have discarded entirely the old mistaken Dutch educational system. It is recalled that in the latter part of April, last year, only two months after the advance of the Japanese troops into Celebes, most of the primary schools on the island were reopened. In December last year, the educational system based on the Japanese system was adopted.

The educational authorities in April, this year, announced the abolishment of school fees for all primary schools in Celebes, and ever since, the number of primary school pupils as been greatly increasing.

Many people are now learning the Japanese language at various Japanese language schools. Recently training schools for teachers and a training school for seamen were established in Macassar.

Under a broad, tolerant policy, both Christians and Mohammedans are enjoying complete religious freedom. The Mohammedan Association of Celebes has united the Mohammedans, while the Christians have come together in the Celebes Christian League.

These religious bodies are also carrying on various activities for the welfare of the people, managing such auxiliary projects as schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, and libraries. Christian and Mohammedan holidays are being duly recognized by the Japanese authorities.

In the cultural field, the Japanese authorities are today exerting their utmost for the enlightenment of the people through newspapers, moving pictures and radio. Mobile moving picture crews, who go to the deepest interiors of the island to show the people the latest pictures, are helping greatly in this work.

Light music is popular among the islanders, and numerous orchestras have come into being. At present, a contest for the composition of "A Song of Labor" is under way among the people.

The radio towers which have been built in all the main cities, towns, and villages are daily transmitting to the people entertaining and enlightening broadcasts.

Dutch Names Abolished

All Dutch names have been abolished from the streets in Macassar and Japanese names substituted. Public schools too have Japanese names. The learning of the Japanese language is growing increasingly popular among all the people, as well as the participation by the general public in the national radio exercise drills on the Japanese fashion.

The work of medicine and sanitation is showing good progress. The shortage of drugs, which the people here suffered following the destruction or withdrawal of most of the medicines by the Dutch forces when they were defeated, now has been remedied with the arrival of a large shipment from Japan.

Medical centers as well as mobile medical corps have been organized to treat the people at various places on the island. All the hospitals within Macassar were reopened a week after the Japanese troops arrived last year, and now bacteriological and malaria experiment stations are carrying on researches.

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